FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 JANUARY 1986

PDRY

Neither side has yet gained full control and the conflict is spreading to all parts of the country, according to Arab sources cited by Riyadh radio 23 January. The radio's sources spoke of fierce fighting in Khurmaksar the previous day. Nevertheless, Aden radio announced that Aden international airport was opened to air traffic 23 January. The radio had earlier broadcast details of "confessions" by Hadi Ahmad Nasir, one of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's supporters who surrendered after carrying out "barbaric acts." Hadi Ahmad Nasir said he had been "misled" by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who "fully shoulders the responsibility" for the destruction in the PDRY, the radio reported. As for the composition of the YSP leadership group opposed to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the radio noted activities by Salih Munassar al-Siyayli and Salim Salih Muhammad, and also cited a press editorial which maintained that the Political Bureau members who were subjected to the "physical liquidation attempt" are still alive. DFLP leader Nayif Hawatimah, however, told the UAE's *AL-KHALIJ that some YSP Political Bureau members were* killed and others were wounded during the events of 13 January. Sources in Moscow cited by *AL-KHALIJ* also revealed that the warring sides are trying to negotiate under the aegis of a four-member committee.

In another development, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir informed the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* that the PLO has abandoned its efforts to halt the fighting, WAKH reported. Al-Wazir explained that this decision resulted from opposition to PLO interference by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's opponents, who felt they were gaining the upper hand, and by the PDRY premier and foreign minister, who support the anti-'Ali Nasir group. Meanwhile, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed Libya's support for 'Ali Nasir's "legitimate leadership" during a telephone conversation with the YAR president reported by SANAA radio.

Radio broadcasts by 'Ali Nasir's side have not been monitored, despite Radio Monte Carlo's report that his faction has a radio which is broadcasting on an official frequency that has not been used for many years.

Libya

Libya had "nothing whatever" to do with the Vienna and Rome airport incidents, Col al-Qadhdhafi said in an interview with Vienna's *KURIER*. He also said there are no Palestinian training camps in Libya. Meanwhile, Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud said in a news conference broadcast by Tripoli television that "tens of thousands" of Arab, African, and Muslim youths are awaiting orders to come to Libya to be trained for "suicidal fedayeen operations." Maj Jallud charged that the U.S. "preoccupation" is to "liquidate Al-Qadhdhafi physically through an act of terrorism." Meanwhile, the "foreign colonies" of Banghazi decided "not to transfer outside Libya their 1-month salaries" in response to the U.S. freeze of Libyan assets, JANA reported.

Lebanon

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam affirmed Syria's support for implementing the tripartite agreement during a 23 January meeting with Elie Hubayqah, Damascus radio reported. The radio described Hubayqah by his former title, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee. Beirut radio said Hubayqah is expected to meet with Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, and the radio also cited a press report that Hubayqah will establish a headquarters in Zahlah. Earlier, in a speech broadcast by the PSP's clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio, Junblatt warned that hopes for peace have been dashed and he spoke of a return to the "language of the gun."

Israel

In a speech in London broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres called on "responsible" Palestinian leaders, "especially on the West Bank and Gaza," to join with Jordan's King Husayn "in the journey" to the negotiating table with Israel. He proposed that a "Preliminary meeting of small working teams" be held to work out the technical details of the negotiations, Jerusalem television added. Peres also met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who accepted his invitation to visit Israel, the radio later reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces repelled an Iranian attack in the central sector, killing 30 Iranian troops, according to an Iraqi military statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. INA reported that Iraqi planes attacked another large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

Iran

Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi called the drop in North Sea oil prices a "conspiracy of global arrogance," Tehran radio reported. Meanwhile, President 'Ali Khamene'i returned from his tour of Pakistan and the African Frontline States, according to the radio, which earlier reported that Khamene'i's refusal to attend a Zimbabwe banquet "due to antireligious and anti-Islamic programs" was praised in a Council of Guardians session.

Kuwait

A National Assembly committee approved a proposal to establish a military force for the protection of oil installations, KUNA reported.

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Jerusalem Committee Holds 10th Session 21-22 Jan

LD222341 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
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[Report by unidentified speaker at the final session of the Jerusalem Committee in Marrakesh — live]

[Text] The Jerusalem Committee held its 10th session in Marrakesh in the Kingdom of Morocco on the 21-22 January 1986 at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II, King of Morocco, chairman of the fourth session of the Islamic summit,and chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, at a request submitted by the Mujahid, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The purpose ofthis session was to discuss the dangers facing the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque following its invasion by a group of Israeli Knesset members under the protection of the Israeli police with the aim of allocating a piece of the mosque for Jewish worship.

The work of this session was attended by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and delegations from member-states in the committee, while the Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran were absent. It was also attended by ICO secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada.

His Majesty King Hassan II, chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, opened the work of the session with a speech in which he highlighted the features of the stage which the issue of holy Jerusalem and the Palestine issue are now experiencing and the dangers surrounding the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque, represented in the repeated aggressions against it and against the Islamic and Christian holy places in the holy city. His majesty confirmed the need for the concentration of the Islamic countries' efforts in order to take practical steps to consolidate the steadfastness of the city and its population and to enable it to cling to its land and holy places. his majesty appealed to the Syrian Arab Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the PLO to close their ranks because the fate of holy Jerusalem is above all political and selfish considerations. His majesty announced his decision to the effect that Morocco will take charge of the protection of the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque, and his majesty proposed that the kings, presidents and princes of the Islamic countries should sign an open declaration to be sent to his holiness the pope and the permanent members of the Security Council and to the UN secretary general for distribution among UN members so that they may shoulder their responsibilities in sparing the world from an outbreak of religious war of unpredictable dimensions.

Then the Mujahid Yasir'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, spoke. He thanked His Majesty King Hassan for his generous initiative in convening the Jerusalem Committee and his speedy reaction to the event. He warned that the objective of the Zionist entity's repeated aggression is the destruction of the Al-'Aqsa mosque in order to build Solomon's temple on its ruins within the context of a studied plan aimed at obliterating the Islamic-Arab identity of the holy city and destroying Islamic and Christian holy places in it. He expressed his confidence that the committee will adopt resolutions appropriate to the serious events and the challenges that have reached the extent of denigrating the Arab and the Islamic world, even the entireChristian world.

The committee then heard a speech by ICO Secretary General Shariffudin Pirzada, in which he stressed the importance of the convening of the Jerusalem Committee in this particular circumstance. He called for the redoubling of Islamic support for the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories by enabling them to maintain the Arab-Islamic nature of the holy city. He appealed to the committee to urge the Security Council to shoulder fully its responsibilities and to adopt the necessary measures to deter the Zionist enemy and force it to adhere to the international resolutions in this respect.

In their speeches a number of heads of delegations expressed their thanks to his majesty for his initiative in convening the committee and clarified their views in relation to the developments and serious challenges which the issue of noble Jerusalem is experiencing. They confirmed the need to provide all that is necessary to consolidate the steadfastness of the population of the holy city and the occupied territories, to enable them to cling to their land and holy places, and to confront the Zionist plans and pressures which strive to make them emigrate and to eradicate them from their land. They called on the committee to adopt resolutions that can be implemented and that an apparatus be set up to oversee their implementation.

The committee approved a proposal by His Majesty King Hassan II to hold its next session in April 1986 to see which of its recommendations has been implemented. The committee confirmed the importance of following up the implementation of the resolutions of previous Islamic conferences on Jerusalem, primarily the resolution of the third Islamic summit — the Palestine and Jerusalem session, concerning jihad in all its forms and the implementation of the Islamic action program for confronting the Zionist enemy. The committee discussed two action papers submitted by the delegations of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Palestine, and exchanged views on them. Then a small drafting committee was formed from the meeting which drew up the draft recommendations which have been approved by the committee.

Here they are:

1. To consolidate the principle of Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine. This requires the ending of differences and conflicts between Islamic states and the direction of all Islamic efforts and capabilities to the liberation of the first of the two qiblas and third holy mosque [Jerusalem].

2. To devote the 31 January sermon in all mosques to exposing the Zionist plans and practices that are aimed at the destruction of the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque, the Judaization of the holy city and the changing of its Arab and Islamic nature.

3. To stop work for a definite period throughout the Islamic world on 3 February,in protest at the Zionist violations of thethe blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque and the noble Al-Haram Al-IbrahimiMosque in Hebron, and as an expression of the Islamic nation'ssolidarity with the heroic resistance waged by the Palestinian massesin occupied Palestine in defense of their homeland and holy places.

4. His Majesty King Hassan II agreed to the committee's proposal to contact his holiness the pope, the Orthodox Church, and

the other Christian churches in order to adopt an effective attitude to confront the Zionist violations in holy Jerusalem and occupied Palestine.

5. To address messages from His Majesty King Hassan, chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, to the heads of state of the permanent members of the Security Council, the presidency of the Nonaligned Movement, the presidency of the OAU, and the presidency of the EEC in order to put them in the picture in relation to what is happening in holy Jerusalem, Hebron and the rest of the occupied cities and territories in Palestine, in the form of continuing Zionist wicked aggression against the holy places, to draw their attention to the seriousness of this deteriorating sitaution which exposes world peace and security to grave danger; and to urge these states to put pressure on the Israeli authorities in order to stop these aggressions and obey the international resolutions issued in this respect.

6.To entrust the ICO secretary general with the task of contacting the UN secretary general, the OAU secretary general, and the secretary general of UNESCO in order to make effective efforts to halt the Israeli practices and violations of the sanctity of the holy places in occupied Palestine and in Jerusalem in particular.

7. On the basis of the proposal of His Majesty King Hassan II, chairman of the Jerusalem Committee and chairman of the ICO, the meeting sends an appeal signed by the Islamic states to the permanent members of the Security Council, his holiness the pope, the Christian churches and the international organizations, strongly warning against the consequence of the continued Zionist violation of the Islamic and Christian places in Palestine, especially in holy Jerusalem and the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque, and the lack of recognition of the firm national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people — a challenge to the feelings of believers all over the world, warning against the hatreds and hostility among believers in the heavenly religions which would threaten world security and peace, the consequence of such aggressive policies.

8.The information organizations of the Islamic countries,in coordination with the permanent Islamic committee for information and cultural affairs,should launch a broad information campaign in the Islamic countries and among the international public opinion circles to expose the Zionist schemes and practices which are aimed at desecrating and demolishing the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque and Judaizing the honorable shrine of Ibrahim and the rest of holy places in Palestine, and to stress the firm Islamic stance to the effect that the issue of Palestine and Jerusalem is the first cause of the Muslims. Moreover,that just peace in the Middle East will be achieved only by the withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the fulfillment of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people to return, to self-determination and to establishing their independent state in Palestine and its capital Jerusalem under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

9. To continue to support the struggle of the Palestinian people at all political, military, economic and information levels in order to enable them to consolidate effectively their steadfastness on the soil of their homeland and their resistance to the Zionist occupation and its racial, arbitrary and colonialist measures in occupied Palestine, especially Jerusalem.

10. To demand that the Islamic countries should hasten to cover the capital of the Jerusalem Fund and its trust in implementation of the resolutions issued in this concern, in order to enable the fund to give the agreed aid for consolidating the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people.

11. To open the door to mass donations for the Muslims in general in order to consolidate the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and to demand that the capitals of the Islamic countries allocate financial aid to Jerusalem, the capital of Palestine.

12. To support the joint efforts of the PLO and the Jordanian Government toward preserving the Islamic shrines in occupied Palestine, especially in Jerusalem, to maintaining the blessed Al-'Aqsa Mosque, and to praise the efforts of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Holy Places and Religious Trusts in this concern.

13. To intensify the application of the Islamic boycott against the Israeli enemy in all the Islamic countries.

14. The participation of a number of foreign ministers, who are members of the Jerusalem Committee and the ICO secretary general in the discussions of the UN Security Council about the Israeli violations of the Jerusalem holy mosque and the Hebron Ibrahim holy mosque, in order to express the united Islamic stance on this matter.

15. To form a subcommittee from the Jerusalem Committee, which would visit the Islamic countries in order to draw up the practical programs necessary for the implementation of all Islamic Resolutions concerning the issue of Jerusalem and palestine. This subcommittee should present a report about the results of its work to the Jerusalem Committee.

16. The secretariat general is required to inform the member countries about the resolutions of the committee, especially articles nos 2,3,10 and 11, and to submit a report to the next session of the Jerusalem Committee.

At the end of its work the committee expressed its sincere gratitude and high appreciation for the continuous efforts exerted by His Majesty King Hassan II in defending the Palestinian cause and toward the liberation of Jerusalem. The members of the committee also expressed their gratitude and appreciation to the Moroccan people for their warm hospitality.Peace be our master.

Hassan Proposes Muslim Appeal

LD221609 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The Jerusalem Committee will resume this afternoon in Marrakesh to study the draft resolution of the drafting committee. This latter committee met last night to study the various proposals put forward by the various heads of state represented on the Jerusalem Committee.

Two proposals put forward by King Hassan II at the opening session of the Jerusalem Committee have captured the attention of the observers. The first provides for the dispatch of 150 Moroccan volunteers to guard Al-Aqsa mosque. Here what the king said in this regard:

[Begin recording] I have proposed to the Jordanian kingdom that the Moroccans would volunteer, as they did centuries ago, to live their and [words indistinct] 150 Moroccans would volunteer to undertake the role of guarding, and the Alawite state would bear all the financial and material costs. This is not a small number. There are other points and matters, but the important thing is that Morocco will always be in the forefront [words indistinct [end recording]

The second proposal put forward by the king provides for a universal appeal to the leaders of all the world countries. Here is what the king said in this regard:

[Begin recording] I have thought of addressing a universal appeal signed by all the heads of state of the Islamic Conference Organization. The appeal would take the following definite form:

1. We the undersigned, representatives of 1 billion of the world population who belong to the Islamic faith, which has refrained from imposing its might, its characteristics,or any repression on believers of other divine religions [words indistinct] for our Islamic faith does not accept us as Muslims until we have believed in all the other prophets of God, both those mentioned in the Koran and those that are not. God almighty has stated [words indistinct]

2. Political problems can have an end because they do not affect the beliefs, gut feelings,or [word indistinct] of human beings or of free men. Thus, political problems can be dissipated or resolved through initiatives and the exchange of views. "Respond in a better manner, and you will soon find that he who has animosity toward you has become a sincere friend." [quotation from sayings of the Prophets)G. "The reward of God is better for him who believes and works righteousness; and none shall receive it except the steadfast." [quotation from Koran]

But religious problems could develop into a threat to peace. For once they begin they can never be halted and no one can foretell how far they will go.

Although wars have taken place among us Muslims, even more than the Christians, nobody can say that any religious wars have taken place between the Muslims and the Jews, particularly in ancient history and even in modern history. Why then do we find Jews fighting in Israel [words indistinct] measures that could create an emotional problem that can only be solved through bloodshed or arms.

Finally, this document would be sent to his holiness the pope and to all permanent member-countries of the UN Security Council and to the UN secretary general so that he may circulate it among all members of the world community in New York, including and by request, the Israeli Government, so that all will become familiar with its contents.

What is new about this document is that it is a universal appeal which commits in writing all members of the Islamic community because the document will be signed by all the heads of the Islamic countries and in one document. The document would be tantamount to an alarm bell [words indistinct] after we have signed such a document, we must follow events and developments more closely than before.

But what must be achieved, is to save the world from this farce which depicts the Jews as the oppressed forever, slaughtered and destitute since the days of the pharoahs to [word indistinct] and the Muslims as murderers, butchers, and killers.

We must place history on the right course. We must also say that reconciliation could take place in regard to political problems between one country and another or [words indistinct]. But problems between one faith and another, particularly once the fire breaks out, are difficult to end.

This is my proposal. I request you to study it throughout the night. If you agree, [words indistinct] praying to God to bring the kings, presidents, and amirs of the Islamic countries closer [words indistinct]. [end recording]

'Arafat Thanks Hassan, Moroccans

LD222349 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Speech by PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat to the Closing Meeting of the 10th Session of the Jerusalem Committee on 22 January in Marrakesh — Live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and the compassionate. Prepare all you can of strength and horses in order to terrify the enemy of God and your enemy and others which you do not know but God knows. God has spoken the truth.

At these moments during which we meet, your majesty, on the ground of this great generous people and under your majesty's patronage, not only as the king of the Moroccan Kingdom, and not only as the chairman of the Islamic summit, and not only as the chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, but we — the Palestinian people — look to you as one of the sincere and knowledgeable custodians protecting the First Oiblah and the third of the two holy mosques. In the name of our Palestinian people and in the name of the Palestinian combatants, I offer your majesty and your great heroic people all the appreciation, gratitude and thanks for your continuous and permanent embrace of Jerusalem, the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Ibrahim holy mosque in Hebron and the Islamic and Christian shrines in Palestine. In the name of all those, I offer again my deep thanks and gratitude, and promise that we will march together side by side with God's help along this difficult, hard and long path until we are actually able to liberate the first of the two Qiblahs and the third of the two holy mosques and to raise over them the flag of this nation, and with God's help to enter the temple as they entered it the first time, and to destroy utterly that which they ascended to [Koranic quotation]; God has spoken the truth.

Your majesty, in the name of this people, who bear all these sufferings inside and outside the occupied land, I say thank you, thank you,and thank you. Thank you your majesty and thanks to the Moroccan people. Thanks to you for whenever we call you and whenever a woman cries in that Holy land and says help Mu'tasim, you always respond to the call which emerges from the faithful heart of these combatants in their struggle and sufferings. God willing, we will gather soon together and we will pray there in the Al-Aqsa Mosque — this is not too difficult for God to grant. They consider this too difficult and we consider it possible, and we are truthful. Peace and God's mercy on you.

Hassan Delivers Closing Speech

LD222324 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2036 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Speech by Morocco's King Hassan II to the closing meeting of the 10th session of the Jerusalem Committee on 22 January in Marrakesh — live]

[Text] Thanks be to God; prayers and peace be upon our master God's messenger and upon his family and disciples.

My brother and beloved Yasir 'Arafat, your excellencies:

I would like first of all to cross some of the t's and dot the i's. First, I urge you, with due respect, to delete the dossier of thanks from the dictionary used between us, because gratitude is only offered to foreigners while all of you and those whom your represent are in your homeland and among your brothers. Second, I beg you to convey to your governments, peoples, and your neighbors in the area who are members of the Islamic Conference this message, which, although it is very short, is at the same time very vital in regard to what we are passing (?through). In 1954, when I was then in exile, one of the most important events occurred for the developing countries and the countries of the Third World, namely the meeting at Bandung. Among the slogans emerging from that conference, we heard a name that had never existed until then, the term "neocolonialism."

As you well know, I am not in favor of slogans.I want to say however, that we the Islamic countries ae facing a new colonialism.

That is because, looking at all the countries in our Islamic organization, we find that none of them has escaped the hands of colonialism, either in the long, medium, or short term. These states shook themselves, however, and upheld their dignity through continuous sacrifices.

After that we were able to have flags, boundaries identity, and dignity. I wonder however, what use flags, boundaries, and sovereignty have to us if we lack dignity? The loss of dignity has its expression. The gravest expression is lack of credibility, which breeds irrespectability, which in turn leads to neocolonialism or the veiled colonialism.

We in the Islamic organization represent 1 billion of the (?earth's population). Are we prepared to show this [word indistinct] from a stance of no dignity or, in other words, in the appearance of no credibility.

A wise man of this century wrote: The peoples do not die by poverty but they die by disgrace. Disgrace, once more, at the level of states, regimes, and sovereignties is the lack of credibilty. I asked you therefore, from this rostrum on which we all have seats and share the responsibility [words indistinct]. I am one of you [words indistinct]. Therefore, I asked you to convey this private and serious message to your countries, to your peoples, and to your neighbors who are in your area and belong toour Islamic family.

I emphasize once more that ther has been enough, enough Arab suffering in the region. Do we want to worsen the situation even further and make the faces of Muslims hang shame? I do not call for a crusade; I do not call for a religious war, because I realize the gravity of such wars. I know that political wars end some day at the negotiating table, but ideological wars remain in the minds and flow inside the veins, lingering for scores of generations. I address this appeal to those who want, by their injustices, to bring us back to the Middle Ages, to push us toward rashness and the road of (?jihad). I say to them beware, beware! Sedition is asleep [words indistinct].

I do not want, however, to conclude my speech pessimistically,God forbid! I say this is your affair, all of you. We are optimistic, because without optimism no politician can perform any positive action. The best evidence of this optimism was the actions of our foreign ministers last week in Fes and the unanimity and activity I felt and touched personally during our work yesterday and today within the framework of the Jerusalem Committee.

Let us be adherents and faithfull, cautious and vigilant so that we will not lose the credibility which is (?essential) to every human and especially to every state that respects itself.

Before I conclude this meeting, I want, and in your name and in my capacity as the chairman of the Islamic Conference, to welcome the membership of Nigeria, which has joined our family. I beg the secretary general to look into the rules to see how to make Nigeria a member of the Jerusalem Committee if it so desires. I do not know the detailed rules, but I beg you, secretary general, to make the necessary efforts if Nigeria wants to be a member of this committee.

We agreed yesterday to prove our credibility and our seriousness and, according to the proposition of brother Yasir 'Arafat, to decide a date to meet during this year to follow up what has been done and how, and what has not been done and why not. We have decided to meet in April, God willing, in this country of yours to asses the outcome of our actions and efforts. Also, as I have asked you to delete the word "thank you" from our dictionary, I will not say to you "you are welcome." [laughter]

I am convinced that God almighty, who sees what is in our hearts and who sees the calamities and tests his Islamic nation is suffering, will extract us from this calamity, because God, the almighty, has shown us repeatedly his omnipotence and has not denied us his beauty. We have to be at the level of his beauty. Is it not he who said: It is right for us to support the faithful to victory. [Koranic verse] And God, the almighty, has spoken the truth.

Peace and the blessing of God be upon you.

DFLP's Hawatimah Calls on Palestinians to Help PDRY

GF221546 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Appeal by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine to Palestinians in Aden — read by announcer; monitored on 1188 khz with fair to poor reception and on 11770 khz with poor to unmonitorable reception]

[Text] During these difficult circumstances facing Aden, which always opens its arms and hearts to the sons of Palestinians, providing them with all kinds of assistance and compassion, I call on you to remain in your places and to participate with your Yemeni brothers in the relief operations and rescue. You should help dear Yemen in the samehelped our people in all grievances and difficulties. Weshould tolerate with them hunger and thirst and should sharewith them their difficult circumstances. Rise with all yourefforts to help our brothers in the southern part of Yemenand and contribute actively in offering first aid to the the wounded and in relieving the disastered families and you should work with our brothers to remove the debris andto heal the wounds. Do not abandon those who offered greatassistance to you. Stand by them and contribute actively in all social activities. Put the knowledge, experience, and sciences which you have obtained from Aden University in service of Aden and the sons of Aden and all the sons of the Yemeni people. In this way you would carry out your task for the sake of your homeland, Palestine, and your second homeland in the PDRY.

Hani al-Hasan Interview on PLO Efforts in PDRY

JN211830 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1740 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Interview with Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, by Radio Monte Carlo news director Antoine Nawfal; place and date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Antoine Nawfal] It is said the PLO has played a role between the two sides — a political role to bring the two sides closer and a military role in the form of Palestinian forces to separate the warring sides. What is your reply to that?

[Hani al-Hasan] There is no doubt that the incidents taking place in the PDRY have shocked every Arab, nationalist, and devout person in our region and the world. We have tried from the first moment to perform our duty, especially since all the brothers in Aden are our brothers. At first, our Soviet friends suggested that we take some action because they felt that the situation in the PDRY was serious. It was suggested then that a Yemeni-Palestinian-Libyan-Algerian force be formed for intervention with the approval of both Yemeni sides and without taking any side. However, matters developed in such a way that we were not able to carry out this intervention, and especially since we did not get the approval of all sides. Therefore, the Palestinian forces did not proceed to Aden to separate the warring sides. The Palestinian forces that were prepared for this purpose returned to their places, especially since our Soviet friends expressed the opinion that proceeding with this mission as of no use.

However, Brother 'Abbas Zaki, the PLO representative in Aden and dean of the diplomatic corps there, is currently playing a fraternal role by cooperating with a joint committee formed by the two sides in Aden to discuss a solution to the situation. This solution calls for withdrawing the heavy weapons and fighters. We hope the committee will succeed in ending this terrible bloodshed.

[Nawfal] What is your information on the current situation in Aden?

[Al-Hasan] I do not like to go into detail, because any talk now may be misconstrued. There is no doubt, however, that some forces are besieging other forces. We may have a new situation tomorrow morning. We hope the situation will be solved through mutual understanding, not continued fighting.

[Nawfal] Do you believe that Palestinian presence in the area will undergo a change in the next few days?

[Al-Hasan] As you know, we have been in the Aden area since our departure from Beirut. Our forces, which are few, have been ordered to remain in their barracks. They have nothing whatsoever to do with what is going on. Only our political representative in Aden, Brother 'Abbas Zaki, was permitted to exert every fraternal effort acceptable to all brothers who are, as I said, our brothers.

[Nawfal] Thank you, Brother Hani.

UAE Paper: PLO Halts Mediation Efforts on PDRY

GF230904 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0835 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 23 Jan (WAKH) — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has said that the efforts begun by the PLO to end the fighting in the PDRY have stopped because the wing of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali 'Antar has rejected Palestinian efforts in this regard.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* today, Abu Jihad said that the ending of the efforts came after PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali requested nonintervention. He said that Al-'Attas and Al-Dali support the wing of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali 'Antar.

He said that he expects fighting to spread to some areas in the PDRY hinterland. He ruled out that the mediation efforts by other parties will succeed. He said that PLO efforts followed a request by the USSR to act in order to end the fighting. Abu Jihad said that these efforts were faced by the insistence of the wing of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali 'Antar to continue fighting as they felt that they had the upper hand.

In a similar statement to the paper, Mahmud 'abbas, alias Abu Mazin, said: "We had advance knowledge of the differences existing within the YSP Political Bureau and YSP Central Committee. We did not permit ourselves to interfere in these disputes or talks about them." He indicated that what happened had been expected.

Abu Mazin added that the PLO reached an agreement with YAR officials to attempt to stop the bloodshed. He said that PLO forces were put on alert waiting for an acceptance by theThese efforts stopped, however,as such an acceptance did not come.

PLO Radio Considers Palestinian Role in PDRY

JN211824 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1704 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] O brothers, we are making every effort to end the military formula of the internal dispute in the PDRY. We hope this formula has actually ended. We are also exerting every effort to make constructive dialogue a framework for the feuding parties to create a Yemen without a dispute.

On the basis of the mutual appreciation between Aden and the PLO, our leadership led by Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] moved to end the Yemeni crisis when it first erupted. In fact, great interest in the Palestinian role began to appear from the very beginning. First, our Yemeni brothers showed such interest, a fact that gave the Palestinian role momentum and genuineness. Our Yemeni brothers recognize the neutral, positive Palestinian position on the conflict, which everybody knows that it is not a new one. Our Yemeni brothers in both north and south know that the PLO has exerted every effort to bring positions closer together and achieve a unity between the two Yemens. On a larger scale, our Yemeni brothers, our Arab brothers, and all our friends in the world know that the Palestinian role is a positive one.

We have played our role under difficult circumstances in order to stop fighting between comrades-in-arms or between those who should be comrades-in-arms. We have also played our role in preserving the brilliant picture of progressive forces everywhere. We have played our positive role in Lebanon, in the Iraqi-Iranian war, even in Nicaragua. Therefore, in light of our friendship and joint struggle, the Palestinians have played their positive role since the eruption of the crisis in the PDRY.

It is up to our brothers in Aden to accept this Palestinian effort. It is up to them to appreciate the value of these efforts represented in sending a medical team, in sending a disengagement or reconciliation mission, or in a diplomatic role. We will continue to play our role in favor of our cause, in favor of fraternal Yemen, and in favor of all national and progressive forces in the world.

Salah Khalaf on Gulf War, Saddam's Moscow Visit

JN181754 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1648 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has stressed that the Iraq-Iran war has been decided militarily since 1982 and that Iran is unable to penetrate any Iraqi border city or town.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti magazine *AL-MAJALIS*, published today, Brother Abu Iayd said that the issue of the PLO and the Palestine question took a large part of the time during Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's talks in Moscow. Brother Abu Iyad described Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's visit to Moscow as historic.

PLO Spokesman Denies Peres' Statement on Negotiations

JN211642 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1600 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis — PLO official spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has announced that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' statement on negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinian people is no more than a maneuver to deceive world public opinion. The spokesman affirmed that the PLO has no knowledge of the existence of negotiations or even contacts between Israel and any Arab side.

PFLP Issues Condemnation of Spanish-Israeli Ties

JN211700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus — The PFLP today strongly condemned the Spanish Government's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity. In its statement the front said that this decision is a blow to the Palestinian people and Arab nation. It said the decision totally conflicts with the historical relations of friendship between the Spanish people and Arab nation and with Spain's interests, which will be harmed because of the Spanish Government's decision.

The front condemned the indifferent stand toward this dangerous decision adopted by the leadership of the this capitulationist course of deviation.

Concluding its statement, the PFLP called on Arab governments and the masses and progressive and democratic forces of the Arab nation to seriously respond to this decision.

Anti-Israel Operations in Upper Galilee Detailed

JN171828 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

Our revolutionaries belonging to the martyr Colonel 'Abdallah Siyam unit launched a heavy rocket attack against several Zionist army camps in the Upper Galilee area at 0100 today, 17 January 1986. The rockets hit their targets accurately and flames were seen billowing up from them. Zionist ambulances transported the enemy casualties to the hospital. Enemy forces conducted a large-scale search in the scenes of the operations as of the preparation of this statement at 1100 today. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

KUWAIT

French Article on Kuwaiti Funds for Libya Denied

LD202015 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1933 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 20 Jan (KUNA) — A responsible source has denied the report published by the French newspaper *LE POINT* in its issue yesterday that the State of Kuwait has allocated a financial appropriation for Libya. The source said that he has no knowledge that the State of Kuwait has allocated any support monies for any OPEC state to meet difficulties arising from a drop in its oil exports.

LE POINT stated that Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain may have allocated significant financial appropriations in Libya's favor. The magazine stated that this financial assistance is to help Libya meet difficulties arising from a drop in its oil revenues.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Views Lessons of PDRY Conflict

International Communism

GF180415 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 17 Jan 86 pp 1, 29

[Editorial: "The International Communist and the Aden Experience"]

[Text] The communist philosophy, as well as Marxist beliefs, is known to some and unknown to others, despite all attempts to beautify it since its conception and since the Bolshevik revolution in the Soviet Union. It still abides by its basics, adheres to its principles, and holds on to every means it can to enable it to expand.

With the appearance of the principle of "peaceful coexistance," which according to the communist concept basically contradicts the views of Karl Marx, although some of its concepts coincide with Lenin's views and trends, the change began, although some "comrades" called it a regression.

With the eruption of what the world agreed to call "the cold war," the international communist changed tactics, but did not change strategy. He unleashed every means to achieve his purposes and goals.

Because imposing communism by force is dangerous and does not guarantee results, as demonstrated in many of the East European countries including the Hungarian revolution in the mid-fifties through the Poland upsurge in the eighties, international communism, via its leadership centers and operation chambers behind the Iron Curtain, resorted to the principle of "the end justifies the means." The "interests" were the aim behind every step and every decision and "power" are still the main reasons for every move made by international communism.

The communists, with all of their schools of thought and currents, know that the entire Arab region rejects these schools and currents and that anything offered by the communist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, cannot lead to the activation of communist principles in the Arab or Islamic world. This is because the Arab-Islamic world rejects this seed; all attempts to artificially plant it and strengthen it with every kind of political and military fertilizer have failed. The land totally rejects a foreign body, just as the body will reject foreign bodies such as germs and a transplanted heart.

In the face of aggression by the East and the West, we still try to find ourselves and look for ways to emerge from the crisis or run out of the dark tunnel. Believing in the impossibility of unity during this bitter situation leaves cooperation as the necessary requirement, coordination the only option, and no alternatives.

Whatever took place in Aden is in reality an experience for all, for those who still wager on the Soviet option or for those who basically refuse the wager.

Maybe the events in Aden and the bloodshed and destruction are part of the price for the entrance of the Soviets into the Gulf. Moscow cut the "comrades" in the southern part of Yemen down to size to force them to play a secondary role and tend to internal concerns and problems because the creation of destruction and wreckage will force Aden to be preoccupied with itself. This is whether the regime ends the battle to its favor or the rebels continue to create disturbances in a country which still suffers poverty and backwardness in addition to tribal problems, because the regime failed, until now, to put a limit on tribal power despite all attempts made in this regard.

This opinion might seem interesting in the face of certain party currents, because communism in the end sacrifices a location in the hope of winning another location, and the Gulf locations still remain much more important than Aden and its ports, islands, and bases.

Moreover, the Soviet attempt to look moderate might help, according to the Muscovite view, and might deceive the Gulf people. It might also lead to the fall of obstructions hindering the Soviet entrance into this extremely sensitive region.

Finally, Aden's experience with its dimensions, meaning, and mysteries should be put before Libya and before Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, particularly since he is well-educated in lessons of history and all party currents with their origin, trends, and principles. Interests are above friendships and power is much bigger than treaties. In the end the Soviet Union protects only its interests and only thinks about having a foothold, even if in a salt swamp. The Egyptian brother is a thousand times better than the Soviet friend.

Blames PDRY Alliance

GF181708 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Manama, 18 Jan (WAKH) — A Kuwaiti daily Saturday [18 January] blamed the tripartite Ethiopian, Libyan, South Yemeni alliance for the present bloody events in Aden.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM said that the alliance, though eastern in origin and goals, is similar to the Baghdad alliance through which Britain attempted to damage Arab unity by getting Iraq and the biggest possible number of Arab countries out of the Arab League.

The newspaper's editorial said that the alliance has succeeded in involving only three countries. Aden is now paying the price, despite the fact that it has been paying since independence because of its insistance to stick to a political identity that does not conform with trends of the majority in the southern sector of the Yemeni homeland, according to the paper.

Despite the saying that East and West will never meet, it seems that they have met through alliances and agreements to disintegrate the Arab nation into the biggest possible mini-countries, control its potentials and economies and finally its decision-making, the daily charged.

The conspiracy, whether we know it or not, is under way and some times implemented with our own hands, in ignorance at times and with full knowledge at others, the daily emphasized.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM pointed out that confronting the challenges and foiling the conspiracy is possible through Arab and Islamic determination.

PDRY

Aden Reports Surrender of Hadi Ahmad Nasir, Others

GF221418 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] The so-called Hadi Ahmad Nasir and another group of ringleaders in the unsuccessful coup attempt against the party and constitutional legitimacy have surrendered after carrying out a number of barbaric acts against the sons of our people in the capital Aden as part of the vile coupist design by the so-called 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his conspiratorial clique.

The so-called Hadi Ahmad Nasir made confessions in which he revealed the nature of the unsuccessful conspiratorial plot against the party and constitutional legitimacy and the tasks assigned to him. These confessions will be broadcast to the masses of our Yemeni people in his voice later.

Hadi Ahmad Nasir Makes 'Confession'

GF222048 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1915 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with fair reception — read by announcer]

[Text] The so-called Hadi Ahmad Nasir, ome of the major participants in the unsuccessful coupist attempt, made serious confessions revealing the styles of the design and implementation of one of the most savage and dangerous crimes witnessed in contemporary Yemeni history.

He said: Here are some necessary things to speak about. O masses, we have found ourselves involved in carrying out an aggressive plot hostile to the party and the people. It was too late when we discovered the objectives of the plot. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad misled us and pushed us into the dark course which we have been pursuing for a long time.

Hadi Ahmad Nasir continues saying: We knew about the existence of weapons on May 1985 when the capital was surveyed and divided into fighting areas. At that time, the military forces were divided into battle units and groups, each group being under the command of a certain person. The tasks of the military and politicians in the various army units were specified. There were machineguns, RPG's, and different kinds of bombs in all areas of the capital for the purpose of controlling the situation during the process of liquidating and [word indistinct] certain elements in the YSP Political Bureau, the Central Committee, and party cadres.

Hadi Ahmad Nasir continues his confessions saying: I moved to the party headquarters in Al-Mansurah as I was told by Interior Minister Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani. He said that there were leading military elements who would be responsible for this action. After eliminating certain elements in the YSP Political Bureau, these groups, which were distributed in the various parts of the capital, would be deployed, spread, and concentrated along the road check points inside the capital and on the streets and residential areas to withdraw identity cards and to detain those wanted without resistance.

Hadi Ahmad Nasir continues his confessions saying: Minister of State Security Ahmad Musa'id Husayn, Interior Minister Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, and Chief of Staff 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Ilaywah were also assigned to command the military units in the army, police, and state security to ensure the execution of this task and to hold complete control over the situation.

As for the storing of the weapons, Al-Batani informed me that the weapons were distributed and stored for the proper time in the following place: The al-Shaykh 'Uthman police post, al-Mansurah prison, the Yemeni-Soviet projects, the Agriculture Ministry, the cooperative union for fruits and vegetables, the (Krader) police post, the militia camp in (Krader), the petroleum and minerals corporation, the Al-Ma'llah police post, the Qal-lu'ah bus station, the Fatah police college, and the Dawwahi Yemeni women's association. Hadi Ahmad Nasir continues his confession by saying: This very action pushed the country toward a serious catastrophe and a nonpareil tragedy. 'Ali Nasir fully shoulders the responsibility for the destruction that happened in the country. That is why we find ourselves the victims of delusion. We were the means of executing this concocted delusion. I call, according to Hadi Ahmad Nasir, on all the deluded to restore their consciousness and to present loyalty to the party leadership.

PDRY Leader Pardons 'Tribalists', Others 20 January

EA202053 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1955 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP and chairman of the Yemen Government Council, has stated that all those who were incited by a few adventurists and narrow tribalists and who recently participated in the chaos created in the revolution have been pardoned. He called on them to return immediately to the camp of the revolution and participate in the construction of the PDRY. Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad announced this today following a meeting of the YSP Central Committee Politburo.

He pointed out in his statement that the destruction of the social and economic institutions built by the Yemeni people through the victories consolidated by the revolution and the harm to innocent citizens is only beneficial to the enemy, in particular to imperialists and the forces of reaction. It is contrary to the interests of the broad masses and must be halted immediately.

The PDRY leader said that appropriate measures will be taken against those individuals who do not heed the the party and government call. He directed those people around the disgruntled elements to take care of themselves.

It was learned from the statement that at present, peace prevails throughout PDRY administrative boundaries with the exception of the capital city, Aden, and the country is under the legitimate control of the YSP and government.

USSR Forms 'Operation Chamber' for PDRY
GF221253 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 21 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Special information obtained by *AL-QABAS* indicates that the Soviet Union has formed an "operations chamber" for a special command with its headquarters in Ethiopia, where a major Soviet official has arrived to closely follow the situation in South Yemen. The information indicated that this emergency command has hurriedly summoned representatives of the conflicting sides in Aden.

The information stated that Moscow's main purpose at the moment is to establish an immediate cease-fire and arrange a general conference comprised of the conflicting political powers in the YSP.

The information did not rule out the possibility that the sudden visit of PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Ethiopia 2 days ago are part of the current Soviet contacts.

The information indicates that Moscow is convinced of the impossibility of resolving the conflict through military means in favor of any of the conflicting sides and that it is necessary to make an effort including all sides to restore normal life to South Yemen to pave the way for the solution of the conflict by peaceful political means.

Committees Formed in USSR, Aden To End Dispute
JN221339 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1300 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Two committees have been formed to settle the existing armed dispute in the PDRY. According to a statement by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, to *AL-KHALIJ* newspaper, the first committee is in Moscow and comprises Prime Minister Haydar al-'Attas, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, and Trade Minister Ahmad al-Fadli. The second committee is in Aden and comprises four members of the YSP Central Committee, two of whom are loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. They are Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Batani and Popular Defense Minister Sulayman Nasir Mas'ud. The other two members who are from the opposition, are Housing Minister Ahmad Sa'id 'Abdallah and Transport Minister Muhammad ibn Husaynun.

Hawatimah, who is currently in Moscow, asserted that the two committeess are holding continuous sessions to reach an immediate cease-fire and to bring the situation in Aden back to normal before beginning possible talks between the disputing parties. Hawatimah added that the leaders of both parties in Aden have agreed to leave for the Soviet capital to expand dialogue in order to put an end to the battles.

DFLP's Hawatimah on 'Thaw'
GF221851 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
22 Jan 86 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] Moscow — Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has stated that the situation in the PDRY is heading toward a thaw. He said that the current dialogues taking place in Aden and Moscow between the two sides of the dispute indicate that they have conviction on the need to search for solutions that begin with a cease-fire.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-KHALIJ* yesterday, he stated that attainment of a thaw would need a few days. Hawatimah, who has close contacts with the PDRY leadership, indicated that he and others exerted efforts throughout 1985 and on the eve of the convocation of the third party congress in October "to eliminate the crisis among the comrades of struggle. Organizational solutions were nailed down, which insure the participation of all of the brothers in the party and government authorities on the basis of central democracy and the principals of collective leadership." He added: "It is regretable that matters did not proceed the way they were endorsed by the conference. This resulted in the eruption of a bloody dispute. This threatens the eruption of a civil war."

Concerning the conflicting reports on the fate of the Political Bureau members — as reports have been disseminated on their execution or killing — Hawatimah stated, without specification, that "martyrs fell from the political bureau. Some were wounded. Our hearts bleed with sorrow. This is what triggered the eruption of a war among the brothers of struggle and its expansion to take on the form of civil war." He added: "I am confident that the brothers will find themselves — even if the battles continue facing one option, a cease-fire, because the continuation of the fighting would promote the dangers and expand the range of civil war."

He continued: "It is certain that the brothers began to realize that what took place is much more than what they expected and that they began to realize that the hazards of foreign interference exist as long as the fighting continues."

Hawatimah said: "The continuation of the fighting further complicates the matters in the country and creates opportunities for powers to lie in wait for the PDRY with the aim of destroying the independence and the unity of the country. We all remember Grenada. Grenada should not repeat itself in the PDRY."

Hawatimah lauded the Soviet role. He said: "This friend insists on terminating the bloody war, on reviving and developing the national experience, and on surmounting the damage inflicted on whatever was built over the past 10 years." Hawatimah expressed his firm conviction that the dispute which erupted among the struggling comrades and the sons of the one party and the one issue was not triggered by any differences on the basic issues which cover the socialist option, the socioeconomic development plans, and the confrontation of the U.S.-imperialist camp.

Responding to a question as to whether the Soviets asked him to mediate between the two sides, Hawatimah stressed, while affirming the role of the friendly Soviet Union: "We made a move out of our distinguished relationshop with our brothers in the PDRY. These relations go back 20 years." He said: "The position of the DFLP toward what is talking place in Yemen is in harmony with its nationalist and unionist position in the Palestinian and Arab arenas.

UAE Paper Carries Moscow Report on Aden

GF221536 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 22 Jan 86 pp 1, 17

[*AL-KHALIJ* exclusive report]

[Excerpt] On the fate of the Political Bureau members, reports arriving to Yemeni sides in Moscow indicate that Defense Minister Salih Muslih and 'Ali Shayi' Hadi were killed on Monday 13 January, while 'Ali Salim al-Bid was seriously wounded. 'Ali 'Antar also sustained serious wounds. There is speculation that he died, because he has dropped out of sight since 13 January. As for 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, he sustained slight wounds but "no one knows his whereabouts."

Well-informed sources in Moscow told *AL-KHALIJ* that the negotiations underway between the two Aden sides are difficult and complicated. The sources added that the four-member committee which represents the two sides is obliged to consult with their leaders on major and minor issues. The sources continued saying that matters that affect the consultations are the regional situation and the international situation. That is why many facts are shrouded with secrecy, including the situation of most of the Political Bureau members.

On the "collective leadership" formed in Aden 3 days ago, the sources stated that "this is a temporary matter designed to run the current situation," and that all the facts will be revealed with the start of the upcoming dialogue between the two sides. The sources believe that the genuine difficulty confronted by the various sides is the "compromise equation" which prevailed between the government and the party. A search for a new equation is underway because the first equation "committed suicide" and is not viable. That is why every side tries to grasp new positions on the ground to reinforce its position in the equation which will be hammered out in the future.

These sources believe that failing to attain a cease-fire and to start dialogue poses a great danger because "there is a profound schism. All have weapons, militias, and local radio stations." These sources point out that "even if the military situation in the capital is decided — despite its huge importance — this does not imply settling the situation in the PDRY." These sources believe that "the PDRY faces two options — attainment of a cease-fire as soon as possible and reunification of the party and the state or the continuation of the fighting. In the latter case the possibilities of eruption of a civil war in the country and in various forms increase.

These sources expect that the end of this week will be decisive concerning the future of the dispute in the PDRY.

UAE Paper Reports PLO Stops Mediation Efforts

GF230904 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0835 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 23 Jan (WAKH) — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has said that the efforts begun by the PLO to end the fighting in the PDRY have stopped because the wing of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali 'Antar has rejected Palestinian efforts in this regard.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* today, Abu Jihad said that the ending of the efforts came after PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali requested nonintervention. He said that Al-'Attas and Al-Dali support the wing of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali 'Antar.

He said that he expects fighting to spread to some areas in the PDRY hinterland. He ruled out that the mediation efforts by other parties will succeed. He said that PLO efforts followed a request by the USSR to act in order to end the fighting. Abu Jihad said that these efforts were faced by the insistence of the wing of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali 'Antar to continue fighting as they felt that they had the upper hand.

In a similar statement to the paper, Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, said: "We had advance knowledge of the differences existing within the YSP Political Bureau and YSP Central Committee. We did not permit ourselves to interfere in these disputes or talks about them." He indicated that what happened had been expected.

Abu Mazin added that the PLO reached an agreement with YAR officials to attempt to stop the bloodshed. He said that [PLO] forces were put on alert waiting for an acceptance by the two opposing parties. These efforts stopped, however, as such an acceptance did not come.

Envoy in Syria Says 'Ali Nasir in Control

GF231044 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* revealed today that a PDRY delegation is currently visiting Damascus and that it held meetings yesterday with a number of Syrian officials.

In a dispatch from Damascus, the paper said that Anis Yahya, member of the YSP Central Committee in the PDRY, met last night with 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president; and Faruq al-Shar', Syrian foreign minister. He informed them of the situation in Aden.

The Yemeni envoy affirmed to the Syrian officials that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the legislative authorities are in control of the situation.

Anis Yahya is scheduled to meet later today with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He will deliver to him a message from Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad dealing with the developments in the PDRY.

Yemeni diplomatic sources in Damascus have asserted that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is in control of the situation in Aden and that a large number of citizens have refused to respond to or cooperate with the opposing forces which call themselves "the collective leadership." The sources ascribed the silence that surrounds Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's position to the lack of any media organs following the destruction of the radio and television stations in the first few hours of the fighting. The sources affirmed, however, that Aden Television will resume transmission today after the damage to the station has been repaired. The damage to the principal radio station is currently under repair.

Following its visit to Syria, the PDRY delegation is scheduled to leave for Algeria and Libya in order to convey two similar messages from Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Aden Reports Masses in 'Ataq Support YSP

GF221359 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Masses of the people in 'Ataq, the capital of Shabwah Governorate, took to the streets this morning to rejoice in the elimination of the adventurous clique led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which intended to liquidate the party leadership and institute individual authority, which contradicts the principles of our revolution and the values of our proud Yemeni people. The masses gathered near the building of the YSP organization secretariat in Shabwah Governorate after touring the streets of the city of 'Ataq shouting slogans and enthusiastic songs expressing loyalty to the YSP and its collective leadership in the Political Bureau.

The speeches of the YSP organization; the Yemeni socialist youth organization; the Yemeni women union-Shabwah Governorate branch; and the governorate's workers were delivered before the grand popular rally. The speeches affirmed full support for and absolute loyalty to the YSP leadership and the continuation of the course drawn up by the party in its program and documents. The speeches pledged to defend the accomplishments achieved by the revolution. The masses of the governorate condemned the unsuccessful coupist attempt which dragged the country into great grievance and tragedies due to the oppressive individualistic nature of the so-called 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his group.

Official on Nature of Coup to Abyan Delegations

GF221401 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz and 1188 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Comrade Dr Muhammad 'Awad al-Sa'id, secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium conferred today with a delegation from the popular and party organizations of Abyan Governorate. He explained to them the nature of the tragic events which our country passed through in the wake of the abortive 13 January coup concocted and perpetrated by the so-called 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his supporters — such a coup was designed to deal a blow to the YSP and jeopardize the gains accomplished by the masses of our people during their long struggle.

He referred to the huge duties confrontingthe masses of our people to tackle the traces and disasters caused by this abortive plot. He asserted the importance of the cohesion and unity of the masses under the pioneer political leadership of the YSP to solve all of the existing duties and to defend the party and its (?political) gains.

Riyadh Reports Fighting Appears To Be Spreading

GF230630 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Informed Arab sources have said that the power struggle in the PDRY between Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his opponents appears today to be spreading to all parts of the country. Neither of the two parties is able to fully control the situation.

The sources have said that the bloody fighting which began in Aden on 13 January has led to the death of 10,000 people and caused losses that are estimated at $4 billion.

14 OCTOBER Affirms Party's Victory Over Coupists

GF221701 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1245 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz and on 1188 khz with fair reception]

[Text] In its editorial and under the headline "Our Party Is

Stronger Than All Kinds of Conspiracies", today's issue of the newspaper *14 OCTOBER* wrote the following:

Once again, the YSP came out victorious when on 13 January it was able to foil the futile coup attempt carried out by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his elements who monopolize authority. Our party reaffirms that no voice speaks stronger than the voice of the party and that the collective leadership is always victorious because it is the party's strength.

Despite the painful events our country has witnessed because of the adventure of the coupists who — through their violation of the party legitimacy — wanted to monopolize authority, practice an individualistic rule, and substitute this rule for the collective leadership, the (?wisdom) and experience of the leadership and the rallying of the military and security establishments around the leadership made it possible to overcome this conspiracy and to take control of the course of the events in the republic. Our Political Bureau treated the difficult situation with all the confidence, firmness, and patience necessary to reduce the number of victims and the amount of damage to public possessions. The coupists wanted to demolish the accomplishments of the revolution and the struggle of our people and masses over recent years.

The conspirators believed that their false claims presented in the forged statement issued in the name of the party's Political Bureau which contained a plentitude of falsifications and lies, would achieve success for their conspiracy and that through this statement they would be able to cheat our masses and therefore achieve their ambitions in authority.

The Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee issued its historic statement on the morning of 15 January, clarifying the truth about the events of that ominous day, 13 January, affirming to our people the falsifications in the statement. This fact was proven over the coming days.

The comrade members of the Political Bureau who were subjected to a physical liquidation attempt are still alive. The Political Bureau is single-handedly handling the situation which resulted from this coup attempt. All those concerned are making efforts to restore normal life, whether to general [word indstinct], or to the party and government establishments in the country.

The purpose of the futile coup attempt has become clear to our masses. It was to ignore the party and the constitutional legitimacy, to achieve personal ambitions, and to preserve personal gains achieved through illegitimate and illegal means. However, the YSP, which has a clear and sound view, was able to uncover all of the stances of the clique which resorted to a coup attempt. The clique thought that it could escape penalty, but they were dreaming. They fell into the trap of their own deeds because of the alertness of our party's collective leadership and our military and security establishments.

The Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee issued a statement yesterday affirming the sovereignty of the legal and constitutional legitimacy in handling matters. It instructed all of the military and security establishments to work on this basis: conspirators against the revolution and party should receive their just and appropriate punishment, while those who have been misled be given the opportunity to return to their normal social life after being made aware of the dimensions, the facts, and the size of the coup plot and its results.

Thus, our party came out of this conspiracy victorious and loftier. This is something which our masses were sure of because of their confidence in the party's method which has a strong basis, and on the theory of scientific socialism, as the only way to create a happy and developed community.

Our party — as affirmed by the Political Bureau in its statement issued on 20 January — will work to bolster and develop relations between the two parts of the homeland. Unity efforts between them will continue. Also, the cooperative and friendly relations between our country and the friendly Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the friends and allies of our country, will deepen. Events have proven the concern of those mentioned for the security and stability of our country, including Syria, bretheren in the Palestinian revolution, and comrades in the glorious Ethiopian revolution.

I salute our Political Bureau, our party's collective leadership, our military and security establishments, and our masses who proved their stance during those events and deepened their cohesion to their party, represented by the Political Bureau, the Central Committee, the party establishments, and the party legitimacy. This stance affirms that our party is stronger than all bets made by the enemies and by the elements conspiring against the party.

'Ali Nasir's Forces Using Frequency Unused For Years

JN230648 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0530 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpt] There are now two sides in the PDRY, each claiming victory. There are two radio stations, each broadcasting statements on behalf of the legitimate authorities. There are also two committees trying to find a common denominator to reconcile the two parties. The two radio stations are currently the most important sources of information in the region due to lack of independent press and neutral observers. The first is the coupist radio, which has for many days been broadcasting on an official Aden radio frequency. The other is broadcasting on a second frequency, which was also an official radio frequency but has not been used for many years. This radio, which is the voice of the side that is led by President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, is broadcasting reports that forces owing allegiance to the president are in control of the situation and that the current isolated clashes are aimed at liquidating the last resistance pockets.

Observations on Aden Radio Broadcasts Since 13 Jan

[Editorial Report] Aden Domestic Service in Arabic, after not transmitting since 2030 GMT on 13 January, shortly after the outbreak of fighting, began broadcasting again at 0900 GMT on 19 January, identifying itself with the announcement "This is Aden, radio of the PDRY" and carrying a statement by the collective leadership of the YSP Political Bureau that former chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad had been toppled, followed by cables of support to the YSP Political Bureau from various armed forces units. At this time, the radio was heard on 7190 khz and began to be heard in parallel on 11770 khz at 0920 GMT. The station was no longer heard on 7190 khz at 1058 GMT, but continued to be heard on 11770 khz until 1131 GMT when it signed off, saying that it would be back on the air at 1300 GMT.

Aden Domestic Service began broadcasting again at 1304 GMT and was heard on 11770 khz in parallel with 1188 khz, again identifying itself "This is Aden, radio of the PDRY."

Since signing on at 1100 GMT on 21 January, the radio has observed the same schedule as before the coup attempt, signing on at 0300 GMT and off at 0600 GMT, then signing on again at 1100 GMT and off at 2100 GMT. The radio carries full newscasts at 0330, 1230, 1500, and 1900 GMT with a news roundup at 2030 GMT.

At least three of the station's regular anouncers have been heard since 20 January.

Aden Domestic Service is being heard on three of the five frequencies it used prior to the 13 January coup attempt — 1188, 7190, and 11770 khz. It remains unheard on 6005 and 5970 khz, frequencies on which it was heard prior to 13 January.

18 Soviet Technicians Reportedly Killed in Aden

NC231109 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Manama, Jan 23 (AFP) — Eighteen Soviet technicians have been killed in fighting between rival Marxist factions in South Yemen which began last week, the United Arab Emirates newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported today.

Citing Arab diplomats, the newspaper said the Soviet citizens were not involved with either side in the fighting between supporters and opponents of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

QATAR

Turkish President Arrives on 3-Day Official Visit

GF211634 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Doha, 21 Jan (WAKH) — President Kenan Evren of Turkey arrived in Doha today on a three-day official visit to Qatar.

He was received at the airport by H.H. the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the Heir Apparent and Defence Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, and other senior civil and military officials.

In a statement on arrival the Turkish president said that he will pursue the talks which he had with H.H. the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani during his visit to Ankara last year. The talks, he added, will focus on bilateral cooperation, regional and international issues of mutual concern.

President Kenan Evren said he was pinning great hopes on the outcome of his visit, voicing his belief that his trip will yield fruitful results bracing bilateral cooperation in various sectors.

Kenan Evren emphasised that both Qatar and Turkey were determined to shore up bilateral relations to the highest possible level.

Official Talks Begin 22 Jan

GF221344 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] This morning Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani and his guest His Excellency Turkish President Kenan Evren chaired the official Qatari-Turkish talks held at Doha Palace.

Representing Qatar, the talks were attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent, and defense minister; His Highness Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, minister of finance and oil; His Highness Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; His Highness Shaykh 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari, minister of information; and Muhammad Rashid al-Khalifah, Qatari ambassador to Turkey.

Representing Turkey, the meetings were attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Vahit Halefoglu; Minister of State Vehbi Dincerler; (Ovten Dengman), Turkish ambassador to the state of Qatar; and members of the escorting official delegation.

Following the discussions, His Highness Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani stated that the discussions centered on ways to promote beneficial relations between the two countries and their fraternal peoples through the agreements signed between the two sides on March 1985. He added that these discussions referred to cooperation in the political, economic, trade, cultural, and artistic fields, in addition to bolstering cooperation between Islamic countries.

His highness the minister of state for foreign affairs added that both leaders also reviewed the situation in the region, especially the Iraq-Iran war. They affirmed the need to exert more efforts to end this destructive war between the two Muslim neighboring countries and the need to preserve the legitimate rights of both warring sides.

Concerning the Middle East issue, His Highness Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani stated that both leaders affirmed the need for Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, foremost being holy Jerusalem, and stated that the Palestinian people should achieve their legitimate rights.

In conclusion, his highness stated that the discussions were conducted in an atmosphere of understanding and that views were identical on all issues discussed.

Visit Concludes

GF230844 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0815 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Turkish President Kenan Evren left Doha today following an official 3-day visit to Qatar. The Turkish president was accorded an official farewell ceremony led by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar; and His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and minister of defense.

Prior to his departure, the Turkish president held a second round of talks with his highness the amir. The talks were attended by a number of senior Qatari officials and the members of the delegation accompanying the Turkish president.

QNA said that these talks were a continuation of the talks which were held yesterday, Wednesday [22 January], between his highness the amir and the Turkish president, which dealt with bilateral relations and cooperation among Islamic countries, in addition to the current situation in the region and the Middle East issue.

SAUDI ARABIA

Commentary on Murphy's Latest Mideast Tour

GF211832 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 21 Jan 86

[From the "News Analyses" program by Muhammad Ja'far al-Ghamidi]

[Excerpts] Following a stagnation period of several months the United States is resuming its efforts in the Middle East through its envoy Richard Murphy. This time Murphy is carrying out his task while visiting European countries. He met Jordanian King Husayn ibn Talal in London and Israeli enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in The Hague. This U.S. move has been accompanied by statements made by U.S. officials, which have the common factor that through Murphy's task the United States is aiming to produce a rapprochement between the stands of sides involved in the Middle East issue and push forward the wheel of peace in the region.

According to these statements, Murphy is not carrying with him new U.S. ideas on peace. He is trying to learn about stands, in the wake of the latest developments in the Middle East and the effects of these developments on the sides concerned with the peace process. The spokesman for the Israeli enemy Defense Ministry was eager to dissipate any impression about an imminent surprise progress in the peace process. Therefore, Murphy is not surpassing the task he carried out in the Middle East to establish facts. He has completed this task but the issues of the international conference and the Palestinian representation are still pending.

It seems Murphy is currently concentrating on these two points, although speculation indicates that he will not achieve fundamental progress in this regard. The fact is that those following up the stands of the concerned parties, including the United States, can only confirm these expectations. The Israeli enemy is still reiterating its conditions rejected by Jordan, the Palestinians, and the Arabs. The United States is still trying to avoid dealing with the constants of the Palestinian issue.

If the United States is actually trying to activate peace efforts, it must — and observers all agree — try to put pressure on the Israeli enemy to make it abandon its obdurate views and come to terms with the de facto situation in the region and the constants concerning the Palestinian rights that cannot be subjected to haggling. The Israeli enemy must view the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. In this way, the Middle East peace efforts can be extricated from the current vicious circle.

Further Comment on Tour

GF201956 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 19 Jan 86

[From the "News Analyses" program by Muhammad Ja'far al-Ghamidi]

[Text] Is the United States of America playing a new role in the Middle East trying to settle the Middle East issue? What is the nature of this role? What are the possibilities of its success or failure? Will this possible role deal with the fundamentals of the conflict in the Middle East and take into consideration the reasons behind this conflict?

Many questions were raised in observors' circles after the U.S. Administration's announcement of a new tour to be made by its envoy Richard Murphy in the Middle East. Whether it is possible or impossible to answer such questions, the observers do not doubt that Murphy's tour will not, under any circumstances, come out of the routine framework which has been adopted by the United States for several years. This is the role, the limits of which are not exceeded by U.S. envoys. This role is confined to investigating facts and collecting information on recent developments in the situation in the Middle East, in light of the hostile Israeli policy. Thus, in light of this, is Murphy carrying anything new in his pouch?

To begin with, it should be pointed out that the U.S. role in the Middle East witnessed a considerable siege during the second half of 1985 and at the beginning of 1986 and the U.S. absence paved the way for a Soviet role. News reports paid a lot of attention to this role. Also, the U.S. stances — which were characterized by negativeness at times and by silence at other times — toward the Israeli aggressions and toward the threats of the enemy's leaders to explode the situation in the region and to cause events intended to distort the Palestinian struggle and to occupy the international public view with side events, made believe that the United States preferred to keep the situation as it was. This was explained by the inflexibility or the retreat of the U.S. role in the region.

Observers agree that all those factors have caused the U.S. role to lose a lot of its credibility. It seems that the U.S. Administration has realized that it should contain this matter, even if it has to be through the roles of its envoys, which are confined to investigating facts.

Although a U.S. State Department spokesman clarified during his announcement of Murphy's upcoming mission that the United States will make an effort for the rapprochement of the stances of the parties concerned with the Middle East issue, it is possible to say that the achievement of such a goal remains remote, if not impossible, for various reasons.

First, the United States, when dealing with the Middle East issue, avoids the reasons behind the issue. The most significant reason is that the firm rights of the Palestinian people are not subject to negotiation, that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and that any attempt to ignore the Palestinians will be unsuccessful. This actually took place in numerous unsuccessful initiatives because in one way or another they ignored the owners of the issue and tried to bargain on what cannot be negotiated.

Second, the convocation of the international conference approved by the international community through the United Nations and welcomed by the Palestinians, the owners of the issue, as a framework to solve the Middle East issue, is still being opposed by Washington and the Israeli enemy.

Third, basically Israel does not desire peace. It desires to put obstacles before any move in this direction. Peace contradicts with the hostile policy and the strategy of expansionism, which the Zionist entity was based upon. Good proof for this is that the attempts of settlement and Judaization of the occupied territories have intensified in order to impose a de facto situation on the Arab land in Palestine.

Furthermore, the talk about a U.S. attempt for the rapprochement of the stances of the parties concerned with the Middle East issue, through the U.S. envoy's tour, is of major importance in light of the continued threats of the leaders of the Israeli enemy, who threaten aggression against the Arab nation and challenge the international community and its laws and norms. Therefore, some superpowers' protection of Israel from the penalties of the international community in the United Nations is another point which deprives the upcoming U.S. move in the region of its content.

Anyhow, it seems Murphy's tour in the Middle East will not exceed the lines which were not exceeded by his previous tours and the tours made by the U.S. envoys before him.

'UKAZ Commentary on Tour

GF201239 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 20 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the new tour which U.S. envoy Richard Murphy will make in the Middle East, the newspaper *'UKAZ* says: The new tour U.S. envoy Richard Murphy will make to discuss the Middle East issue will take place not only in the region's countries, but also in the European arena at a time when the region is facing continued Zionist attempts to escalate tension and provoke the sentiments of Arabs and Muslims.

'UKAZ continues: The meeting between Murphy and the prime minister of the Zionist entity in Europe comes following a veto by the United States against the Lebanese draft resolution in the Security Council which tomorrow will discuss Israel's continued violations of the sanctity of the holy mosque of Al-Aqsa.

Commenting on the veto, *'UKAZ* says: The veto by the United States to block any resolution condemning Israel in the Security Council, the Zionist disregard of the international society's will, and its violations of norms and values, all block the role and efficiency of the United Nations in serving the goals for which it was established.

AL-RIYADH on Tour, Peace Efforts

GF201033 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 19 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-RIYADH* comments on U.S. efforts in the Middle East region and what these efforts can do for the chances of peace. The newspaper says: U.S. envoy Richard Murphy will visit the Middle East region in the next few days. Surely this visit will not deviate from the previous efforts. It will only perpetrate the lack of action as existed when Tunis was bombed and when the Egyptian plane was hijacked. As is expected, the results will be that views will be conveyed about U.S. rejection of any plan involving the Palestinians, unless they sign a document recognizing UN Resolution 242.

AL-RIYADH continues: The United States knows that the Arab home is collapsing and the acceptance of any settlement will be delayed because Israel is not in danger so long as the situation in the Arab arena is totally confused. Besides, the Shamir or Peres card is the same and would bring about a settlement that would not achieve much for the Arabs.

Jeddah on Establishment of Spanish-Israeli Ties

GF172034 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 17 Jan 86

["News analysis" by Samir Habib Bakhsh]

[Text] Brothers, our second analysis deals with the Spanish Government's announcement today of the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Israeli enemy. This announcement has not come as a surprise to those who are well-versed in the affairs of Spanish foreign policy. As observers say, ever since the Spanish Socialist Party came to power in Spain following the elections which took place on 28 October 1982, reports have been circulating on Spain's intention to establish diplomatic relations with the Israeli enemy, who together with the forces that support it, launched a political, economic, and diplomatic offensive aimed at urging Madrid to establish diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv.

On the internal level, Israeli pressure on the Spanish Government has taken various forms through cultural, social, and media activities which the Zionists carried out inside Spain itself.

On the external level, some EEC countries exerted pressure on the Spanish Government to persuade it to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Numerous news reports have affirmed that some of these countries, throughout the period of negotiations pertaining to Spain's joining the EEC, hinted that its joining the EEC depended on its agreeing to recognize Israel and establish diplomatic relations with it.

The Arab side made efforts over the past few years, particularly recently, to persuade Spain not to establish diplomatic relations with the enemy. These efforts had succeeded in delaying Spain's decision on this matter, until it was announced today that relations have been established between Madrid and Tel Aviv. These relations might have negative effects, as emphasized by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, on relations between the Arab and Spanish sides.

Vis-a-vis this danger threatening Arab-Spanish relations, which are historical, cultural, and economic relations, Madrid has attempted to contain this danger by asserting today, in statements by the Spanish prime minister, that his country will continue its policy of defending the just Arab causes within international organizations. At the same time, the Spanish foreign minister emphasized the need to secure the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination.

It is evident that by these statements Spain wishes to lessen the negative effects resulting from its decision to restore relations with the Israeli enemy, particularly as there are some political parties inside Spain itself which reject the establishment of these relations out of a desire to continue cooperation with the Arab world and to avoid any negative effects on the relations between the Arab and Spanish sides. Madrid is linked by firm economic interests with the Arab countries. Hence, it is difficult to expose these interests to danger.

'UKAZ Comments

GF180542 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 18 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on Spain's establishment of relations with the Israeli enemy, *'UKAZ* says in its editorial today: What now since Spain knows how to exploit the saddening Arab situation and establish full relations with Israel when it made signs for this gesture after Gonzalez came to power?

Commenting on the painful Arab and Islamic situation, *'UKAZ* emphasizes that the situation will not continue for long. Rather, it will improve. In its decision, Spain is exposing bilateral cooperation with the Arab world to many negative effects, the paper concludes.

Radio Riyadh Criticizes PDRY Conflict

GF201522 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 20 Jan 86

[From the "News Analyses" program by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Muhanna]

[Text] Since last Monday [13 January] the news media have carried reports on the armed conflict in Aden and the participation of army units in street fighting, fighting in the hotels quarter, and at Aden's international port and airport. The news media have stated that the fighting of only one day resulted in the death of several hundreds. Although political analysts are following the development of events in the PDRY, there is unanimity that the continuation of this war would convert the PDRY into another Lebanon, where the parties struggle among themselves and the citizens live in constant fear.

The current situation in the PDRY is not a clear, natural result of any internal conflict. Predicting developments is difficult, while political analysts affirm that if the fighting is to result in favor of any of the parties during the next few hours, those who assume power will be confronted by a country stricken with fear, especially since the war has engulfed other areas outside the capital, Aden.

Perhaps the development program, which every country strives to implement, will be delayed for long periods in the PDRY, following reports that a number of information media establishments were subjected to heavy shellings and that the international port and airport suffered great damage. These gigantic establishements, which represent civilization, came to exist following a PDRY financial commitment and took time to achieve.

Events show that internal wars, no matter how short they are, bring more damage than those between countries and groups. This is because international wars, in the beginning, make use of borders and airspace for the first battle of the armed struggle, while civil war makes use of city streets and the civilization establishments as the initial battleground of the armed struggle. Assuming that the war itself is a financial and human loss and an indication of backwardness, planning to establish peace and to build civilization edifices is logically far better than a destructive war to implant into those who start it, and those who live under its menace, manners which coincide with the logic of blood and the severity of the war. This history of the world carries on its pages various kinds of war, and while they were of varying scale and duration, they brought on similar results: the spread of fear, poverty, and disease in the communities surrounding them.

The conflict in the PDRY, which has currently assumed an image of war, is no different from past wars and conflicts during the course of human history, which indicates that human beings will not find comfort as long as war is the only means of dialogue. Only 7 days have passed since the armed struggle in the PDRY broke out last Monday. However, during these few days, the war has managed to destroy what took the Yemeni Government many years to establish. The continuation of this war will lead to the total destruction of every example of civilization and progress attained by the people of this Arab country, which is attempting to develop its individuals and societies to reach the level of other nations. The history of civil wars of the past few years has proven that their continuation might create the presence of elements which will benefit from its developments, such as arms dealers who pin hopes on the continuation of such war. The 10-year-old civil war in Lebanon bears lessons within its pages for all Arab countries at a time when the avidity of the Zionist enemy is spreading toward areas further outside the occupied homeland. All indications surrounding the Arab nation only bind it to abandon internal conflicts and force it to seek sources to establish Arab technology far away from begging the East or the West, confirming that internal struggle is an element of acute weakness that will lead, in the end, to the collapse of the Arab structure, thus allowing the Israeli enemy to act to further violate the holiest of heritages and to occupy more than Palestine.

Daily Supports Appeal for End to PDRY Fighting

GF220844 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 22 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] The newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* says: His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has appealed to the brother leaders of the PDRY to end the shedding of Muslim Arab blood in this fraternal country which since Monday, 13 January 1986, has witnessed bloody and tragic events. The victims of these events so far number more than 9,000 killed or wounded among the South Yemeni people, and the capital, Aden, has sustained heavy destruction to its buildings.

This royal appeal is an honest and frank expression of the hope felt by every Arab that the leaders of the PDRY will put an end to this bitter fighting among themselves.

The paper expresses the hope that the brothers in the PDRY will respond to this royal appeal. It says: We view the appeal made by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz as a convenient opportunity for the brother leaders of the PDRY to stop the fighting, end the bloodshed, and settle their differences through negotiations held in a brotherly spirit. We can only express the hope that Aden will respond to this appeal, which proceeds from noble motives and goals that are in the interest of the fraternal country and its people, as well as the interest of the Arab nation, which looks forward to the return of peace and stability so that the PDRY may resume its role in joint Arab action for the sake of the causes and the single destiny of the Arab nation.

UAE

Commentary on Israeli-Spanish Relations

'Sorrow' Expressed

GF181922 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Jan (WAKH) — United Arab Emirates has expressed deep concern over Spain's establishing of diplomatic relations with Israel.

This was stated by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, UAE foreign under secretary, who expressed sorrow for the announcement of diplomatic relations between the two countries. He also regretted that the announcement came at a time when Israel is continuing its barbaric aggression of occupied Arab territories, particularly holy shrines in Jerusalem, its continued occupation of parts of Lebanon, and its oppressive measures against the Palestinian people.

Dr 'Ali Humaydan, director of the Department of International Conferences and Organisations, conferred here today with Manuel Gomez de Valenzuela, Spanish ambassador to the UAE, who handed him a copy of his country's official statement establishing diplomatic relations with Israel.

In its official statement, Spain affirmed its firm support to the just cause of the Palestinian people. It also called for the Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

According to the statement, Spain reiterated its support for United Nations Security Council Resolutions No 242 and No 338, considering them the basis for a peaceful solution of the Palestinian cause.

Spain also supports holding negotiations to be attended by all concerned parties including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Press Coverage of Ties

GF181147 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0730 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 18 Jan (WAM) — Local newspapers today describe the Spanish Government's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity as a decision hostile to the Arab people and a stab in the back of the historical relations between the Arabs and the Spaniards. The papers attribute the decision to the slackness in the Arab world and they call for action to elevate the Arab character among people.

In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* notes that some African countries restored their diplomatic relations with Israel before Spain decided to establish relations with it.

These countries, the paper adds, discarded their distinguished and historical ties with the Arabs. *AL-ITTIHAD* warns that there are also signs of an inclination by some East European countries to normalize relations with the Israeli entity.

AL-ITTIHAD emphasizes that the remedy for this disease comes not from making appeals and sending delegations "but comes from a serious review of the Arab character among nations and the means to elevate this character so that it can reoccupy the leading role it has long played and put the enemy again in isolation.

The newspaper *AL-BAYAN* says that whatever the Spanish Government tries to do to alleviate the effects of its decision through good words on Madrid's non-recognition of Israel's annexation of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, its rejection of any change in the "legitimate and legal affiliation of the city of Jerusalem," and its demand that Israel dismantle settlements in the Arab territories, all remain "talk" which does not erase the fact that Spain's decision has the nature of being hostile to the Arab people.

In conclusion, the *AL-BAYAN* emphasizes that the Spanish Government has miscalculated and that the Arabs' feeling of a deep stab from a friend will reflect on economic and trade stands "the least of which will be to stop Arab tourism in Spain and halt investments in it." This will make the decision to establish relations with Israel more costly than those who made it imagined."

The newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* affirms that the slack Arab action has led the Arabs to what can be described as a state of general weakness because the Spanish Government told the Arabs in August of the decision it made yesterday. Most of the Arab capitals left the decision to the Spanish Government "as if these capitals are not concerned with the complications of the establishment of Spanish-Israeli relations."

AL-WAHDAH warns that the absence of a united Arab stand toward such challenges "provides all the means for our main enemy to penetrate what has been left from the siege imposed on him in the international arena. This will back the "legitimacy" of the "illegitimate" Zionist presence on the Arab land of Palestine with an unprecedented international blessing.

AL-FAJR Hopes for Quick Solution to PDRY Conflict

GF180706 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0645 GMT 18 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 18 Jan (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-FAJR* comments on events in fraternal PDRY. Although what is going on in the PDRY is an internal affair, it is a serious matter in all considerations because it exposes the people of a fraternal country to a threat of being involved in a conflict the like of which many Arab countries in the region have suffered, and are still suffering, the paper says.

AL-FAJR continues: The past few years showed that internal differences in some of our countries and regional differences between countries in our region cannot be settled militarily or through conflict. The paper notes that this is the method which imperialist forces use to try to push us to deplete the energies of the region and to preoccupy us from developing our countries.

In conclusion, *AL-FAJR* expresses hope that the serious situation in the PDRY would come to an end and that the PDRY leaders would understand the situation and treat it quickly to prevent any foreign intervention that could lead to more conflicts in our countries and among our nation.

UAE President, Officials Return From Rabat

GF192012 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1930 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Jan (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan returned to Abu Dhabi from Rabat today following a visit to the Kingdom of Morocco.

Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, member of the Supreme Council and ruler of Umm al-Qaywayn; Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the UAE President's Office; and Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid also returned with the president.

YAR

Foreign Minister: PLO Will Not Be Asked To Leave

LD211852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1808 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] London, 21 Jan (KUNA) — YAR Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani has warned that Israel might launch an air raid on targets in his country similar to the raid the Israeli aircraft launched against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia.

In an interview with the London-based Arabic language magazine, *AL-MAJALLAH*, to be published in tomorrow's edition, Dr Al-Iryani said that his country is in a state of preparation to face up to any eventuality. He said that his country was in constant touch with the Arab League within the framework of possible Israeli aggression, pointing out that "the likelihood of Israel aggressing on any Arab country is always there."

Asked if his country had asked the PLO to withdraw part of its forces from YAR for fear of an Israeli aggression, Dr Al-Iryani said that "Yemen will not ask the PLO to withdraw its forces from its territory." Asked if PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had asked to set up headquarters for the PLO in San'aa, Dr Al-Iryani said:"'Arafat resides in San'aa and he has a house there which has been open for him 24 hours a day since the PLO's departure from Beirut in 1982."

AL-THAWRAH Appeals for End to PDRY Fighting

GF191001 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0450 GMT 19 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, *AL-THAWRAH* expresses hope that the brothers in the southern part of our homeland would respond to the brotherly appeal of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to put an end to the fighting among the brothers in the southern part of our homeland. The paper says: "This brotherly appeal is the call of duty, the call of the patriotic conscience which has silently kept listening to and monitoring the radio broadcasts of the entire world. The world has reported the fighting during which the brothers of the same path changed into fierce enemies confronting each other with destructive gun muzzles instead of creative patriotic dialogue, the dialogue of reason, brotherhood, or mutual patriotic interest through which those who are entrusted with the responsibility of leadership would reject destruction and universal bloodletting as a way to accomplish their goals.

AL-THAWRAH notes that the destruction of every house, facility, and service is a waste of the capabilities and energies of the southern part of the homeland. The victims would be the children, women, and old people who, inside their homes, are subjected to suffocating fear and to the sounds of death shells and darkness, which engulf life in this dear and precious part of the homeland.

The paper adds: "The appeal made last night by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress to all of our Yemeni people in the southern part of our homeland is the appeal of the sadness and pain which are felt in the heart of every Yemeni citizen at the situation which developed in the southern part of the homeland following the attempt to topple the constitutional legitimacy last week.

Six days have elapsed now. During this period all the great powers rushed to evacuate their nationals from the territories of the southern part, amid further reports, all of which speak of the tragic fighting in the capital of the southern part of the homeland and its most important facilities and services — including electricity, water, the airport, the port, food stores, and all the service facilities — in addition to the spread of fighting to other areas of the southern part of the homeland. The bloodshed resulting from the fighting is a sapping and waste of national capabilities, potentials, and power.

The dialogue of artillery and tanks will lead only to further destruction. This is a matter which is in contradiction to the logic of the homeland and to the trust of responsibility. It contradicts reason as well. The dialogue of artillery and tanks is a sign of weakness and impotence not in agreement with the principles and goals of the 14 October Revolution, which was achieved by the struggle and sacrifices of the Yemeni people to liberate this dear part of the homeland, on the way to viewing the prospects of future development and to build a free, dignified life for all the people.

It is difficult for any Yemeni citizen to remain a spectator to the deteriorating situation in the southern part of the homeland over the past week, during which the rifle turned into a major tool of dialogue among the brothers, harming with its bullets all the achievements and gains which our people in the southern part of the homeland have made by their sacrifices, devotion, and continuous contribution while looking forward to a future of dignified living and security.

The paper adds: The appeal made by the brother leader president and secretary general came at a time which accurately coincides with the reminder of 19 January, which is the day on which foreign occupation of the southern part of the homeland took place. The fraternal appeal made to all the brothers in the southern part of the homeland has been a most splendid expression of the profound ties [between the two parts], nay, the appeal made in the name of these ties is a continuation of the 16 September and 14 October Revolutions — the ties of fraternity, the homeland, and the creed. They are the ties to preserve the achievements and gains which have been made by the people through sacrifice, sweat, and contribution.

For the sake of stopping the bloodshed, and to relieve the suffocating siege which smothers all the sons of our people in the southern part of the homeland, came the appeal by the brother leader president to cease hostilities under the supervision of the brothers, the sons of the Palestinian revolution who will bear white flags at the confrontation lines this morning to prevent bloodshed and out of mercy for innocent people, to end the dissipation of national capabilities and energies, and to provide an opportunity for reason to prove that it is more effective than the shots of rifles, machineguns, and planes whose use will only lead to further destruction, hunger, and misery.

In conclusion, *AL-THAWRAH* says: Sanaa opens its arms as a suitable place for positive, constructive dialogue which will decide the differences in peaceful, fraternal, and democratic ways. The brothers in the PDRY must rise to the level of responsibility and respond to the appeal which has proceeded from all fraternal ties between the two parts of the homeland.

Finnish Foreign Minister Vayrynen Visits Egypt

Received by Mubarak

NC211307 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen today. The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and by Mauri Eggert, Finland's ambassador in Cairo.

Vayrynen arrived in Cairo on Saturday for a 4-day visit to Egypt.

After the session, the Finnish minister of foreign affairs said he conveyed greetings to President Mubarak from the Finnish president. He added that the Egyptian president used the meeting to review the Middle East situation and Egypt's efforts to revive the regional peace process. Egypt's relations with area countries were studied as well. He noted that President Mubarak also explained his government's plan to develop Egypt, and stated: I briefed President Mubarak on Finland's interest in the Middle East.

In response to a question on cooperation, the Finnish minister of foreign affairs said there is interest in trade and other forms of economic cooperation and coordination in development. He expressed hope that his trip will be useful, pointing out that he came to Cairo with a large delegation and with a group of businessmen who had studied the possibilities of promoting economic relations. He stated that Egypt and Finland currently cooperate in the fields of energy, public health, agricultural industrialization, and communications equipment.

Vayrynen Meets Press

NC212240 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen held a news conference in Cairo tonight. He praised Egyptian-Finnish relations and stressed Finland's interest in strengthening ties with Egypt and cooperating in various areas.

The Finnish foreign minister said that during his talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, he discussed the developments in the Middle East, which he described as serious. He affirmed his country's support for regional peace efforts. He also stressed Finland's recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the right of all the states of the region to live in peace. He declared that Finland endorses the call for an international conference to solve the Middle East problem.

The Finnish foreign minister said that it is necessary to confront the acts of violence in the Middle East, which increase the state of instability and impede the attainment of a permanent peace. He stressed that his country denounces acts of violence against innocent civilians. He called on all states to confront these acts, which can only be dealt with through international cooperation.

The Finnish foreign minister said that his country supports the efforts to put an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war. Finland, he said, has good relations with both countries.

Ghali, Vayrynen Hold Talks

NC221022 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met with Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen today. The two ministers reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East in light of the Egyptian efforts to reach a just solution in the area. The Finnish foreign minister stressed his country's support for Egypt's exertions in this respect. The talks also dealt with African issues and ways of promoting tripartite cooperation between Egypt, Finland, and the African states in the implementation of development projects in African countries. The two ministers also discussed bilateral realtions and ways in which they could be strengthened in various fields.

Vayrynen Leaves Cairo

NC221430 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) — Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen left Cairo this afternoon, following a 4-day visit during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak. The Finnish foreign minister arrived in Cairo on Saturday at the invitation of Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Mubarak Receives Message From Mexican President

NC211325 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Jan (MENA) — At the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah this afternoon, President Husni Mubarak received Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, who is currently visiting Cairo.

The meeting was attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Mexican Ambassador in Cairo Jorge Palacios Trevino.

Following the meeting, the Mexican foreign minister said that he had handed President Mubarak a message from Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. He added that the talks dealt with the situation in the region, recent developments, and cooperation between Egypt and Mexico in various fields, particularly the economic area.

Turkey's Evren Comments on Talks With Mubarak

TA200633 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0530 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] President Kenan Evren has expressed the belief that his contacts in Egypt will influence positively the development of bilateral relations. Evren commented on his talks with Egyptian

President Husni Mubarak at the Turkish Embassy in Cairo last night. Noting that Egypt wishes to develop its relations with Turkey in every field, Evren announced that Mubarak, too, wants to launch a new era in bilateral relations.

According to the Turkish Radio and Television team in Cairo, Evren remarked that Egypt also wants to achieve balanced bilateral trade, adding that Turkey may purchase oil from Egypt if an agreement is reached on price. The president said that the subject of the F-4 Phantom planes Turkey is planning to purchase from Egypt was not discussed. Evren explained that an agreement was reached with Mubarak to reduce the tax levied on imported Turkish glassware to the level imposed on imports from other countries and to resume wheat and flour exports to Egypt. President Evren will continue his contacts in Egypt today as well.

Ghazalah, U.S. Joint Chief's Crowe Hold Talks

NC201052 Cairo MENA in English 1004 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jan (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defence and war production, conferred here this morning with Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, on joint military cooperation. Admiral Crowe arrived here on Saturday on a three-day visit to Egypt.

Crowe Leaves Cairo

NC210856 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Jan (MENA) — Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, left Cairo this morning at the end of a 4-day visit to Egypt that included a meeting with President Husni Mubarak.

During his stay, Admiral Crowe held talks with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, the Egyptian Army chief of staff. Their discussions dealt with the strengthening of bilateral military cooperation.

Admiral Crowe was seen off at the airport by Major General 'Umar Hammad, commander of the Central Security Area.

U.S. Defense Department Official Departs

NC181859 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1845 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jan (MENA) — Talbot Lindstrom, U.S. defense deputy under secretary for international programs and technology, left Cairo today after a visit of several days during which he was received by senior commanders and officials.

Dr Jamal al-Sayyid Ibrahim, minister of state for war production, held several meetings with the U.S. official to discuss cooperation between Egypt and the United States. Lindstrom visited a number of factories in Cairo.

'Abd al-Majid Interviewed on Arab Relations

NC201925 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1645 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, 20 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Egypt is working with Jordan and friendly states to mobilize the international community so as to convene an international peace conference with PLO participation.

In an interview with the Paris-based Arabic magazine *AL-YAWM AL-SABI'*, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid dismissed reports that Egypt is pressuring the PLO to make it accept UN Security Council Resolution 242. In the interview published today, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt does not impose its views on the PLO. Rather, Egypt is conducting dialogue with the brothers in the PLO. He added that Egypt believes that Resolution 242 includes certain positive points, which the PLO must accept, and adds to them what it deems would guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination.

Continuing, 'Abd al-Majid reiterated that should they announce their acceptance, the Palestinian brothers must be entitled to obtain something in return. In other words, they should have the right to participate in the international conference that will convene to resolve the Palestinian problem.

Responding to a question about resolving the issue of terrorism, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that Israeli policy should be held responsible for terrorism. He pointed out that resolving the roots of this issue depends on solving the Palestinian problem. He noted that failure to resolve it would generate instability in the area.

The Egyptian foreign minister stressed the need to solve the Palestinian problem and to try to establish a just peace. He added: Despite our sacrifices, we do not approve of terrorism. However, terrorism itself is caught in a vicious circle because terrorism generates terrorism. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that curbing this terrorism depends on encouraging elements in the area that are endeavoring to establish peace. Extremists exist both in Israel and the PLO. Therefore, there are elements on both sides that encourage terrorism. Teorrism will continue if the conflict is not settled in a peaceful way.

Touching on Egyptian-Arab realtions, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that the relations between Egypt and the Arab countries are stronger than the exchange of ambassadors shows, referring to Egypt's relations with Iraq, Algeria, and the YAR.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: We must accept the fact. In other words, the abrogation of the Camp David accord would mean the return of Sinai to Israel and the return to the state of war. He called on the Arabs to adopt constructive stands instead of destructive ones. He said that Egypt constitutes an Arab force. Therefore, why should the Arabs not utilize Egypt's role to support Arab moves, so long as the Arab role is impotent.

The Egyptian foreign minister stressed the importance of Egypt's cooperation with the devout elements in the Arab world, pointing out that those are numerous and that the troublemakers are few.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid asked, for example, why the Arab group did not join Syria and Libya in rejecting Egypt's membershp in the ICO, and why the other members declined to accept the Syrian and Libyan call to reject Egypt's membership? He said: Egypt's pan-Arab line is crystal clear and our relations with Israel have not impeded our action. He asked: Why are these countries not benefiting from Egypt's relations with Israel and why should we not try to end the deadlock in the distribution of roles.

Responding to a question on Egyptian-Libyan relations, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: There are no problems between Egypt and the Libyan people. The Libyan people are noble and they are our neighbors. We have fraternal links with the Libyan people. Therefore, it is unreasonable that hostility should exist between Egypt and Libya. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: We are dissatisfied with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's policy on certain matters that concern Egypt — his campaign against us and his attempts to (?assassinate) his Libyan opponents in Egypt. His efforts against Egypt are continuing. We did not begin the aggression, but we are capable of checking it.

Touching on the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement, the Egyptian foreign minister said that Egypt blesses this rapprochement, so long as it serves the interests of the two peoples.

Replying to a question, Dr 'Abd al-Majid denied that communications are underway between Egypt and Syria, pointing out that diplomatic relations between the two countries have been severed.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid alluded to the resumption of ties between Egypt and Algeria and said: We welcome the restoration of diplomatic relations, but everyone should know that we do not beg for them. Egypt, he said, did not break the links and those who did should take the initiative in restoring them. He said that Egypt welcomes any such Arab initiatives.

Responding to a question on Egyptian-Sudanese relations, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Our ties with Sudan are special due to well-known circumstances. We are very eager to promote these realtions and to safeguard Sudan's independence and sovereignty. We are working with our Sudanese brothers on this. He added: The former Sudanese president is in Egypt just like any other political refugee. However, this will not affect the promotion of excellent relations with this neighbor with whom we have much in common.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister denied that a crisis exists in Egyptian-Moroccan links. He reiterated Egypt's willingness to maintain relations with Morocco, noting that Egypt does not recognize the Saharan Government.

Touching on Egyptian-Soviet relations, the foreign minister said these have devloped recently. They are based on non-intervention in domestic affairs, on mutual respect, and on willingness to further develop these ties.

Responding to a question about the crisis that emerged between Egypt and the United States following the U.S. act of piracy against the Egyptian airliner, Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed the conviction that this crisis is over.

Answering a question on the way to handle the reestablishment of relations between Israel and African countries, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that the Arabs must understand how to deal with them. The Arabs must also understand that the African nations have their own priorities. Therefore, any attempt to impose a specific stand on the African countries will have an adverse effect. He said: South Africa and racism are the African nations' main concerns, and, therefore, we must assist Africa in working on these. He added: We must not ask Africa to give absolute support to our issues when we do not support African issues. He noted that the same principle applies to the sovereignty of the African countries. The African nations feel that the Arabs seek to impose their views, but the Africans are not ready to accept any pressure. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said other ways to attain this objective include persuasion and communications between the Arabs and Africa.

'Abd al-Majid Speaks To Parliamentary Committees

PM221326 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 20 Jan 86 p 13

["Text" of 19 January statement by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on Tabah Arbitration before Parliamentary Committees]

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid yesterday made a statement before the People's Assembly committees on foreign affairs, national security, and eternal relations of which the following is text:

In accordance with my custom of always putting major issues in our foreign policy to the people's representatives with total frankness and clarity, I was anxious to respond to your invitation today to put before you a true picture of the recent developments with regard to the problem of Tabah and the contacts that have taken place with the Islaeli side with the aim of reaching a solution to this dispute.

In view of the national dimension of this problem, I was anxious to avoid discussing its details through media statements or becoming involved in the chain of negotiations via newspapers in view of the risks involved in such practice and the almost certain possibility of ideas being inaccurately conveyed and of differences in terminologies. Therefore, I have adhered to the need to deal with the problem with the degree of seriousness and sincerity its national character warrants. I was anxious to discuss the problem with you first as I am confident that a sound political decision can better be reached through prior frank discussion with the representatives of the people the responsibility for whose interests we all are trying to discharge.

Since the beginning of the stages of negotiations with the Israeli side on this problem last January I have been following with your esteemed committees the development of every stage of the negotiations. I have always been anxious to consult the views of all professors of law and those specializing in dealing with such legal and political problems. The consensus of view has been that referring the problem to international arbitration is the ideal way to resolving it on the basis of historical and national right backed by firm legal evidence that confirms Egypt's stand on the border markings whose location is disputed.

On several occasions the president stressed that Egypt's demand is to refer to the Tabah problem to arbitration. His excellency has put this demand in its national perspective when he included in it the points raised by Egypt for the reactivation of the Egyptian-Israeli relations in accordance with what has been agreed upon in the peace treaty, including the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel.

You are aware that duirng the negotiations that were held in May 1985 between the Egyptian and Israeli delegations with the participation of the U.S. ambassador several ideas and proposals were put forward in order to reach a solution for this problem. Several oral and written messages were also exchanged between his excellency the president and the Israeli prime minister for this purpose. In all the negotiations that took place and in all the messages exchanged, the Egyptian side adhered to its original demand, namely that international arbitration is the best means to resolve the dispute.

I would like to reassert here that I have a completely clear view of the objectives of our foreign policy. I have spent all my working life practicing the method of achieving those objectives through negotiations, perseverance, and determination to achieve the national interest fully without fear of the negotiating stand and of the opposite side or changes that might occur at any stage of the negotiations.

The outcome of the recent development in the Tabah problem was the decision adopted by the inner cabinet of the Israeli Government on 13 January consisting of 14 points dealing with the Israeli stand on the problem. We are officially advised of those points through our embassy in Tel Aviv together with an oral message from the Israeli prime minister to his excellency the president concerning the context of those points. This matter was discussed at a meeting that the president called on the morning of 14 January.

The most important thing in the Israeli decision is article number one of the decision, which says verbatim: "The problem of Tabah and other points of difference on the international borders between Israel and Egypt shall be resolved through arbitration." I consider this is to be in itself a positive stand. This is exactly what I said in an initial statement I made on 14 January after I met with the president. I said the Israeli Government's acceptance of the principle of arbitration on Tabah and other points of difference is the most important aspect of Mr Pere's message. We consider this a positive and constructive attitude, which we appreciate. I was anxious to point out that there are other details that must be discussed and that they are being discussed on our side.

Once again I would like to pause here in order to reaffirm that statements regarding such important matters are calculated precisely. My understanding is that patriotic and national responsibility make it incumbent upon is to avoid any attempts to create wrong impressions or to put things in the wrong context because responsibility must always be put above any consideration.

When I said in my initial comments that thereare other details to be discussed and studied I was truly expressingthe Egyptian attitude toward those points. It was also a correctreading of the demands made in the points themselves in that allthe points beginning with point three have been left for the future and are made dependent on agreement between both sides.The last point clearly states that negotiations and discussionare the means to deal with the contents of the israeli decision.

It is logical for Egypt to have a definite stand regarding every point put for discussion. This is what we will put forward at a future meeting to which we have invited the Israeli side andwhich is expected to take place next week in Cairo. There isno doubt that we find among these points issues that are not relatedto the Tabah problem and the way to solve it but which concern the atmosphere of relations between the two countries. In our dealing with any international party we do not set conditions nor do weaccept conditions. The wording of the Israeli decision is such that it avoids stating those points as if they were conditions onwhich the response to the request for referring the problem to arbitration depends. Rather, the Israeli Government has responded to the Egyptian request and stated its views regarding the nature of future relations between the two coutnries from itsstandpoint. Egypt has also informed the Israeli Government quite clearly that the suitable atmosphere conducive to progress in bilateral relations requires activating the Palestinian problem within the framework of an international conference in which allthe parties concerned will take part.

Therefore, when Egypt asked for referral of its problem of defining the international border markings between it and Israel it was absolutely not thinking only of its own interest but rather proceeding from a firm and continuing strategic principle of working for comprehensive and just peace in the area and out of its firm belief that solving the Tabah problem constitutes removing a major obstacle to progress in the peace process which requires further steps on the part of Israel. Our clear understanding is that Egyptian-Israeli relations, which began with the peace treaty between the two countries are the courageous and genuine beginning of the peace process in the area and, at the same time, progress in those relations is closely linked to progress in the process of comprehensive peace.

Egypt deals with its national and pan-arab problems with all objectivity, frankness, and courage. we have shown appreciation for the positive signs in the israeli prime minister's speech before the recent un general assembly session, particularly withregard to accepting the idea of an international peace conferenceon the Middle East. By the same degree of our basic desire to achieve peace for all the states and peoples in our area I placeon record here Egypt's total rejection of Israel's practices in the City of Jerusalem and particularly in the Al-Aqsa mosque,which is held holy and of such religious and spiritual statusto hundreds of millions of Muslims throughout the world that any harm befalling it would arouse feelings and sentiments and,therefore, would lead to further obstacles to the establishment ofthe desired peace.

We frankly and honestly believe that arousing religious feelings at this critical juncture of events in our area involvesgreat risks and will have great repercussions that will definitelyhave a negative effect on the peace efforts and the opportunitiesto achieve it. egypt has already stated its clear standon the position of Jerusalem in all its international contacts aswell as in the regional and international forums, a position that Ireaffirm today with all frankness and precision.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid concluded his statement saying: Thecurrent stage of foreign political action in which Egypt is engagedrequires from all of us maximum objectivity, utmost honesty, and rising above all personal considerations. Egypt is shouldering a national responsibility for every speck of earth of this blessedhomeland, a pan-Arab responsibility toward the fraternal Palestinianpeople's rights, and a wider embracing responsibility toward the world's Arab and Islamic people.

'Abd al-Majid Receives U.S. Ambassador Veliotes

NC221417 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Nicholas Veliotes today. The meeting was within the context of consultations between the two countries on current developments in the Middle East, ongoing efforts in support of the peace process, and bilateral relations.

'Abd al-Majid Meets Soviet Ambassador Belonogov

NC221422 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Aleksandr Belonogov today. International topics of common interest and the various developments in the Middle East were reviewed during the meeting.

Egyptian Minister Ghali on Regional Issues

GF221415 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, praised the comprehensive awakening witnessed by the Sultanate under the wise leadership of Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. He paid tribute to the level of Omani-Egyptian relations, referring to the visit of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Oman last November to participate in the Sultanate's joys on the occasion of its blessed renaissance ceremonies.

In an interview published today in the Omani magazine *AL-NAHDAH*, he stated that being conscious of their numerous ties and important geographic positions, Egypt and Oman have the strongest relations. He added: We believe in the importance of developing these relations to protect and serve all of the region's peoples.

On the Iraq-Iran war, the Egyptian minister said: This war is undermining the region's stability and diverting efforts from the central issue, the Palestinian problem, as well as rendering ineffective the efforts directed against challenges to all. He added: Egypt has presented a concept to resolve this conflict. It is based on an immediate cease-fire. This remains Egypt's stand.

Dr Ghali emphasized his country's support for convening an international conference to achieve peace in the Middle East, with participation from all the concerned sides and the political powers that can contribute toward finding a just and comprehensive solution.

On the Taba problem, Dr Ghali said: Taba is a part of the Egyptian Sinai. As much as we are all concerned about Taba, it must not overshadow the main issue, the Palestinian problem, because there will not be peace and stability in the region without a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem.

Foreign Ministry, Press Comment On PDRY Situation

Egyptian Evacuation

NC182141 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2121 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we have just received the following: A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that the ministry is closely following the situation of the Egyptians working in the PDRY. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has issued instructions for our mission in Djibouti to provide all facilities to the Egyptian citizens who arrive in Djibouti among the foreigners who have been evacuated from Aden. 'Abd al-Majid has also contacted some of the countries involved in the evacuation to offer assistance to take Egyptians out of Aden.

The head of the Egyptian mission in Djibouti has pointed out that some Egyptians have already arrived in Djibouti and that their condition is good; they are being taken care of by the mission. The necessary arrangement for their return home are underway.

Struggle Over Egypt Ties

NC201015 Cairo MENA in English 0822 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Cairo 20 Jan (MENA) — All three Cairo, Arabic-language morning dailies and MAYU give prominent coverage on their front-pages to news on the developments in South Yemen after seven days of fierce fighting in a power struggle which claimed a casualty toll of 9000 killed and wounded.

MAYU reports that the power struggle broke out when at a meeting of the Socialist Party's Political Bureau on January 13, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad distributed a circular calling for improvement of South Yemen's relations with the Arabian Gulf states and opening channels of contact with Egypt. Moscow approved the move, the circular said.

A heated debate ensued and 'Ali 'Antar pulled out his gun and fired at 'Ali Nasir Muhammad hitting him in his arm. Guardsmen promptly returned 'Antar's fire and killed him together with 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, a former president of South Yemen, and 25 other members of the party's Central Committee.

Papers Comment on Fighting

NC182242 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jan (MENA) — In their editorials tomorrow, Sunday, *AL-AKHBAR* and *AL-JUMHURIYAH* express regret over events in the PDRY and call for a halt to the current struggle so that the homeland, which will be the only victim, can be saved.

AL-AKHBAR says: At a time when all the people of the world are trying to come together to confront the challenges of the era, the Arabs are returning to tribal warfare. While the Arab nation is still suffering in the north from its bleeding wound in Lebanon, a new Lebanon arises and the bloodshed starts in the south. The paper adds: What is taking place in South Yemen now puts the entire Arab nation face to face with its frivolity of many years and clearly exposes the extent of the deceit in which some Arab regimes that call themselves progressive are living.

AL-AKHBAR stresses that the first victims of what is happening in the Arab world now are the Arab people who once again are suffering in South Yemen, just as they are suffering in Lebanon, Palestine, and other Arab countries.

AL-JUMHURIYAH stresses that what is taking place in Aden is not in the interest of the people there now or in the future. It says that this interest should be placed above any narrow power struggle or any ideological differences. The paper calls on all the warring parties in the south today to stop their bloody struggle immediately. They must protect the blood of the innocent and a homeland that is small but an important and strategic part of the greater Arab homeland that is bleeding enough elsewhere.

Concluding its editorial, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that all the warring groups in the PDRY must realize that those who have fallen and are falling now have spilled their blood far away from the real arenas of struggle for the homeland.

Prime Minister Lutfi Debilitated by Back Problem

Needs 'Complete Rest'

NC220836 Cairo MENA in English 0755 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) — A medical report by Dr Tahsin al-Hadidi, who is treating Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, said he still needed complete rest to recover completely from back pains caused by a slipped disc, reports *AL-AKHBAR*. The paper says the prime minister is carrying out his official duties at home and matters requiring a decision by him or his views were being brought to him every day.

Medical Check-Ups Abroad

NC221107 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jan (MENA) — Doctors treating Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi have advised him to go abroad for medical check-ups at one of the specialized centers for spinal disorders. It should be recalled that Dr Lutfi has been resting for the last 2 weeks, on doctors' orders. Dr Lutfi is carrying out his duties at home, where matters that require his decision or opinion are being submitted to him daily.

Leaves for London

NC230658 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jan (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi left for London this morning where he will undergo a number of medical check-ups and treatment for the back pain he is suffering from. Lutfi has been resting completely for the last 2 weeks. The check-ups will determine whether physiotherapy or surgery is needed.

Ghali Leaves To Visit Sierra Leone, Nigeria

NC230906 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jan (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo for Sierra Leone this morning. His tour, scheduled to last for several days, will also take him to Nigeria.

In a predeparture statement, Ghali said that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak had asked him to convey two messages. One will be delivered to (General Joseph Siromo Mo) on the occasion of his appointment as the new Sierra Leonean president, and the second will be delivered to Major General Ibrahim Babanjida, the Nigerian President. During his visit to Sierra Leone, Ghali stated that he will lead Egypt's delegation to meetings of the Egyptian-Sierra Leonean joint committee, scheduled to begin next week. The joint committee will discuss ways to bolster cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

While in Nigeria, Ghali will represent Egypt at the ministerial conference of the 45th round of the OAU Coordinating Committee for Liberation movements, scheduled to be held from 27 to 29 January. The conference will be attended by 13 ministers who are also committee members. Participants will discuss ways to confront the rascist regime in South Africa and to support liberation movements in the southern half of the continent. Concluding his statement, Ghali emphasized Egypt's support for the African liberation movements, which are attempting to achieve independence.

AL-THAWRAH Comments on Spanish-Israeli Relations

JN190819 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0716 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jan (INA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* asserts today that Spain's submissiveness to the United States and recognition of the Zionist entity will create various obstacles on the Arab level.

In an article headlined "Paying the Price," the paper adds: The Spanish decision to shift away from the Arab homeland was not surprising because it came only 15 days after it had joined the EEC. The paper indicates that the Spanish retreat from its support for the Arab stance coincides and complements a series of European retreats from supporting the Arab issues, particularly the Palestine question.

The paper notes that the Zionist influence began to increase in Spain a few years ago under several pretexts, including the pretext of international socialism that links the ruling socialist party in Spain with the Zionist entity under Peres' leadership.

Concluding, the paper says: Spain has not taken into account its economic and trade relations with the Arab countries. Its decision to establish relations with the Zionist entity will weaken its relations with the Arab countries.

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad 23 Jan

JN231136 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jan (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here today. He was received by Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Nuri al-Wayyis.

Jordan's Al-Masri, Delegation Arrive in Baghdad

JN231141 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1122 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jan (INA) — Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri arrived in Baghdad today heading a delegation on a visit to Iraq. The Jordanian delegation, which includes Awqaf Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat, was received by Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information; 'Abdallah Fadil, minister of awqaf and relgious affairs; and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

Saddam Husayn Pledges Arab Support, Criticizes Iran

JN222107 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn at meeting with Iraqi citizens who helped build fortifications in southern Iraqi marshlands; place and date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] Greetings. One always fails to find the words to express what is in his heart, especially when he hears these eloquent words of good sentiments that stem from the heart — words that come from people who have been tried in all the arenas of fighting and sacrifices. You really overwhelmed me at this meeting by your ability to express what is in your hearts in order to underscore the meaning of sacrifice for the sake of the principles we all believe in — the principles of freedom, independence, great honor, notable position, and the lofty head that bows only to God Almighty.

On this occasion I would like to emphasize two basic points before talking about other issues. The first is that we always praise God and feel more humble as we become stronger. We must never be conceited. Humility backed by obvious strength is the course to our objective. On the battlefield, humility means taking continuous precaution and preserving our unity — the unity of the people, the unity of the party with the people, and our unity with everyone. It was this correct course that essentially enabled us to reach our present position. God willing, this course will yet lead to our sublime goals.

We must always be cautious of our enemy. We may say that the snake will not bite in the cold months of January and February, but remember that after February comes March, and it is possible that the snake will get warmer and bite. The Iranian enemy is like a snake, so we should expect this snake during the day as well as the night, and in the cold season as well as the warm season.

We have spoken on more than one occasion about the campaign in which our great people have taken part. To my knowledge, this is the first time in the history of armies, nations, and wars in which civilians from the rear lines, from the towns and villages, men and women of all ages have exhibited this enthusiasm and proceeded to the defense lines to prepare operations theaters for the fighters. This will enable our soldier to aim his gun accurately and to prevent the enemy from hiding in the marshland or approaching our defense lines. To my knowledge, this is the first instance in history. Praise be God, this has happened in Iraq.

The second point is our Arab brothers. Sometimes, I can read from your faces that you dislike any good words about the Arabs. You know that I am not being courteous, because courtesy does not build a home or open a road. Candidness is the basis of our relations with our Arab brothers. What I want to say is that you must never judge the Arabs by certain unpleasant manifestations. I believe that, other than the evil-minded and traitors, most Arabs, even the weak ones who prefer to remain silent or are unable to fight alongside their brothers when necessary or contribute funds when they are capable of doing so, are proud of you. This is because you express their true Arab identity, their other identity which they cannot express. God be praised, you did not go crying to your Arab brothers, because many have cried and many have failed to fulfil the trust. But what is most important is the Arab people and the Arab nation. Rest assured, they are proud of you. The 15 million Iraqi people reflect the Arab character in Qatar, Kuwait, Syria, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere. Rest assured, if you visit any Arab city and the people there know that you are from Iraq, they will be curious to hear you tell the stories of heroism, just as your brothers, sons, and neighbors want to hear them when you return from the battlefronts.

Never say that we will have nothing to do with any Arab country that clashes with a foreigner or that we will not draw our swords.

No, this is not known of the Iraqis. In any clash between the Arab and a foreigner, we will carry our banners and go to the aid of the Arab. [applause] This is our destiny and mission. Even while we are at war, we say if an Arab clashes with a foreigner in defense of his security, honor, and land, we will carry our banners and go to his aid.

The Iranians always create problems. Let us set aside the aggression against Iraq and consider what happens in other places. In Bahrain they tried to overthrow the regime. In Kuwait they tried to kill the amir and change the regime. They intercept ships daily, search them, and take what they want. What is this? But God knew them before us. I do not know if you have read in the news that their president went to Zimbabwe to improve Iran's image. One of the African countries he visited has two women ministers. He refused to shake hands with them at the airport because they are women. Do you see how evil he is?

This is a new religion. It has nothing to do with Islam. This is an insult to man. The Iranian president was also hosted at a banquet and the wife of the African head of state sat next to him. He walked out and decided to eat at the hotel. God knows them well. He went to improve Iran's image, but he did the opposite. What a disgrace! He says he is a Muslim, but he discredited Islam before the world. The world news media are full of these stories. Of course, the Zionists and the enemies of the Arabs will say: Here is an example of a Muslim.

Brothers, the work you have done serves Iraq and strengthens the fighter and elevates his morale. It will be recorded in the annals of history. God be praised for everything. Convey our greetings to all your brothers who took part in this campaign, not just in my name and the leadership, but in the name of all Iraqis.

Planes Raid Iranian Pipeline Intersection

JN231235 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1155 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Excerpt] Groups of our powerful Air Force planes, whose deeds and efficiency are known all over the world, launched a surprise, violent, and devastating raid on the major intersection of all the pipelines that supply Kharq Island with oil in the Ganaveh area at 1320 [1020 GMT] today. Our planes set this extremely important target ablaze, leaving behind dense columns of smoke rising from it. Our bombs destroyed the target and turned it into a pile of wreckage.

After carrying out their duty with their well-known courage and efficiency, our pilots returned safely to the homeland with their planes.

Let the Khomeyniites know that we will continue to bash their heads and ruin their plans. We will continue to ward off their evils from our country and will fight them until they desist from the policy of evil and aggression.

God is great. God be praised for his support. Forward for a free Iraq. Forward for a secure Iraq that performs good deeds, calls for peace, and faces the enemies with strength.

[Dated] 23 January 1986.

Communiques Issued on War Operations

20 January War Actions

JN201707 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Communique No 2,090 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 20 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sons of our Armed Forces, whose hearts are full of faith and love for their leader and nation, are resolutely continuing their heroic operations in all war sectors against the tyrant clique ruling Iran. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. At 0320 [0020 GMT] today an enemy force estimated at an infantry regiment attempted to advance toward the positions of one of the Muslim ibn 'Aqil Forces' companies in the II Army Corps central sector. Our heroes confronted the force with their weapons, wiping out most of its men. The rest fled, leaving their dead littering the battlefield. The situation was completely decided in favor of our heroic forces.

2. A number of our forward formations in the IV Army Corps sectoreast of Maysan opened intensive artillery fire on enemy units opposite them, scoring direct hits on their targets. Our forces inflicted losses in enemy men and equipment. Our forces also destroyed one enemy boat elsewhere in the same sector.

3. Our forward units in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps engaged enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting losses in hardware and equipment. Our units killed one enemy soldier, wounded another, and destroyed one observation post and one infantry position.

4. Two enemy men were killed in the IV Army Corps sector east of the Tigris operational sector under the IV Army Corps.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 January 1986

21, 22 Jan War Actions

JN221734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Communique No 2093 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 22 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's great Army, which has fought the fiercest and most vicious battles with unique heroism and courage and emerged triumphant, stands ready today with high combat spirit and all the necessary means, manpower, and competence to severely punish the despotic clique in Iran if it ever contemplates any new stupidities against our land and the safety of our people. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. However the Iranian charlatans try to continue to pursue evil and aggression against our country, our valiant Armed Forces are lying in wait for them on land, at sea, and in the air to destroy all their capabilities and resources until they heed the call of justice and peace. In implementation of this policy, the planes of our heroic Air Force today carried out the following missions:

a. At 1030 today the brave eagles of the air launched a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

b. The planes of our gigantic Air Force continued their successful daring raids on enemy units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, dropping fireballs of death onon enemy soldiers and destroying enemy equipment and weapons. These planes carried out 41 combat missions. Having carried out their duty, our brave eagles returned home safely in God's care.

2. An enemy force estimated at two infantry companies tried to approach the positions of one our forward units in the central operational sector under the command of the II Army Corps' heroicAl-Shihabi forces. Our hero fighters confronted them with all their weapons and forced the enemy force to retreat under fire after suffering 30 dead and several wounded.

Blessed be your arms, O brave men of the heroic Al-Shihabi Forces. Blessed be the II Army Corps commanders, officers, and men.

3. Our units in the various operational sectors engaged enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting the following losses:

a. Two small boats were destroyed and four enemy soldiers were killed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

b. One enemy soldier was killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

c. One observation post and two infantry positions were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

d. One medium machinegun was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 22 January 1986

Commentaries on Relations Between Spain, Israel

AL-RA'Y Commentary

JN180842 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
18 Jan 86 pp 1,25

[Editorial: "The New Trojan Horse"]

[Text] In his first comment on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel, Yitzhaq Shamir stated yesterday that Israel will use these relations to hold contacts with the Arab states that have close ties with Madrid. He also considered this step an encouragement for more African states to resume their diplomatic relations with Israel.

Shamir's statement indicates that Israel intends to use Spanish-Israeli diplomatic relations as a Trojan horse in the Arab world and Africa. What is important now is to know Spain's own intentions in this regard and whether it will allow the exploitation of these relations for this purpose.

And so that Shamir will not be carried away by his imaginings, it may be proper to remind him that the Arab states, including those with close ties to Spain, are committed to the firm, clear Arab line based on the peace plan that was approved by the Fes summit. That plan calls for an international conference and supports the PLO's participation in any peace process in its capacity as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It may also be proper to remind him that Spain has no influence with any Arab state. Therefore, it will not be able to serve the Israeli policy outlined by Shamir, even if it wants to. Spain's special status within the Arab masses has ended with the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel.

We must be candid and say that the message which the Spanish prime minister sent to the Arab states on the establishment of these relations was only a gesture to placate Arab feelings. It is difficult to feel reassured about the promises in that message in light of the serious change that has taken place in Madrid's policy with the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel.

If Spain thinks that balancing its relations with the Arabs and Israel is possible by paying lip service to the Arabs and giving support and encouragement to Israel, thereby ending its diplomatic isolation, then this is a pure illusion.

The Spain of today is not the Spain of yesterday, and therefore it must be treated accordingly. Perhaps the hundreds of thousands of Arab tourists who go to Spain, attracted by its sincerity to the Arab cause, should now turn away from it, and the Arab businessmen who have sunk huge investments in Spain should reduce those investments and turn elsewhere. The Spanish preference is no longer warranted.

The new Trojan horse to which Shamir has alluded will never work. The time will come when Spain will realize that it has made a big error and that the sacrifice of its warm, vital relations with the Arab world was the sacrifice of real interests that are just as important as its interests with the EEC.

'Arab Stand' Called For

JN181117 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
18 Jan 86 p 1

[Tariq Masarwah article: "Spain Is the Smallest Loss" in the "Every Day" column]

[Text] Had the Arab League been as strong as the European Unity Council, we would have advised paying more attention to Shim'on Peres' tour of Europe and to the more influential Arab politico-economic activities in Europe. This is because the European stand on our issues is on the retreat, and the prevailing atmosphere encourages Peres to push this retreat even further to the point where the European stand comes closer to the U.S. stand. The only Arab presence in Europe these days is terrorism and what is left of the oil influence.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi is furious with Madrid. He canceled his visit to Spain following yesterday's announcement on the diplomatic exchange between Madrid and Tel Aviv. Had Klibi been less emotional and more informed of the situation in Europe, he would have realized that what is needed is more than just anger with Spain. The Europeans are dealing with the Arab and the Arab cause with the mentality of the sixties. They have discovered that there is nothing solid behind Arab rumblings, and that the Arab who possesses only the strength of the tongue will accept lip service on the question of achieving a peaceful resolution of the Middle East crisis and self-determination for the Palestinians.

Arab financial assets once meant power in Europe, but this is no longer the case. True, Washington has publicly announced that it has decided to freeze Libyan assets in the United States, but it is also a fact that the assets of other Arab states are frozen in U.S. banks, without any of these states being able to withdraw a single cent from them. This is not a secret. It is known in several Arab capitals with billions of dollars in frozen assets which they cannot transfer even to Europe. In fact, they cannot use these assets to purchase anything without Washington's prior approval.

What we are saying may arouse the Arab citizen's astonishment and indignation, but it is a fact. Europe no longer respects these Arab assets because it knows that they are not possesed by their owners.

Therefore, Klibi should not just be furious with Spain. Having succeeded in convening the Arab-African conference in Damascus, he should now quickly work for an Arab-European conference so we can stop any further deterioration in the European stand and fill the gaps through which Peres and his European socialist friends are trying to infiltrate.

Our position is difficult but not desperate. Had we any hope that the Riyadh summit would convene now or in the spring we would have suggested placing Arab-European relations on its agenda. But with the situation as it is, the Arab League secretary general is called upon to generate some Arab interest and convene a meeting of the Political Committee or foreign ministers. The Israelis are pensetrating our European lines after paving their way with the terrorism in which we got involved without any justification. Intelligent Arabs have worked for 15 years to build those lines, so it would be regrettable if we lost them without any reason.

What is required is an Arab stand, even if on crutches. Crippled fury and empty talk are useless.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on U.S. Veto in Security Council

JN191118 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 19 Jan 86 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "The Veto is a Constant in the U.S. Policy"]

[Text] The U.S. veto against a Lebanese draft resolution, which was meant to be endorsed by the Security Council and condemn Zionist practices and aggressions in southern Lebanon, is a constant in the U.S. Middle East policy which cannot change as long as it continues to protect the Zionist entity and gives legitimacy to its oppression and terrorism. This will not essentially serve any moves to achieve just, comprehensive pace in the region which the U.S. Administration currently implies it is trying to revive.

What the Zionist entity has been committing in terms of aggressions in southern Lebanon would not have taken place had it not been for U.S. approval and unlimited support for the Zionist enemy. Thus, in this case Washington is unfit to be an honest referee, an acceptable mediator, or a true defender of the principles of international law. Thus, Washington places itself in the position of enemy of our causes and the main instigator of institutionalized terrorism that is extensively practiced by regular forces. The U.S. veto also demonstrated the United States' responsibility for what is taking place in Lebanon in terms of hostile moves against Lebanese unity, security, and accord, attempts to rekindle the civil war in Lebanon, and for giving Israel the green light to escalate its aggression and terrorism, especially with regard to those who consider themselves friends of the United States.

It is time for the Lebanese, especially President al-Jumayyil, to realize that there is no point in wagering on the Americans and no hope of obtaining an international resolution condemning the Zionist practices in Lebanon as long as Washington insists on using the veto against such a resolution and as long as Washington continues to seize every opportunity to call for direct Lebanese-Israeli negotiations, which are rejected by the Lebanese and Arabs. The U.S. credibility in the region and Lebanon fell some time ago. Continuing to wager on the U.S. credibility on the Arab and Lebanese levels and awaiting magical solutions means killing off pan-Arab efforts and Arab solutions to the Lebanese crisis and aborting the Lebanese resistance whose suicide operations came as the best and clearest answer to the Zionist contentious acts in Lebanon and the South. All this reaffirms that there should be no wagering except on the Pan-Arab efforts and that there will be no salvation for Lebanon except through its adherence to its Arabism and the Arab nation's causes.

Reagan Cited on Seeking Approval of Arms Deal

JN230915 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 23 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Washington (AFP) — U.S. President Reagan has called on Congress to approve the sale of sophisticated defensive weapons to Jordan — a deal that Congress froze last November. Receiving leaders of the Republican majority in Congress, President Reagan said it is very important to conclude the arms deal with Jordan, which is playing an important and major role in the Middle East peace process.

Israeli Aircraft Break Sound Barrier Over Beirut

NC231156 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1143 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Israeli enemy warplanes broke the sound barrier over Beirut at 1335 today.

Syria's Khaddam, Others Receive Elie Hubayqah

NC230613 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Elie Hubayqah yesterday, and is expected to meet with him again today. Hubayqah is also expected to consult with Ministers Birri and Junblatt.

It has been reported that Elie Hubayqah will leave for Zgharta to meet with former president Sulayman Franjiyah and acquaint himself with Franjiyah's views on current developments.

Hubayqah Said Setting Up Headquarters in Zahlah

NC230647 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 23 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In an article on its front page, the newspaper *AL-HAQIQAH* speaks of a return to the political battle. It says: The political battle that the nationalist leaders began in the wake of the 15 January coup continues to be waged energetically so that all new developments may be confronted.

With the return to Damascus of Elie Hubayqah, Lebanese Forces Executive Committee chairman, and his announcement that he is determined to continue the fight to implement the tripartite agreement, the situation has reverted to what it was before the coup. The only difference is geographical: Hubayqah might set up his headquarters in Zahlah, according to knowledgeable sources.

Birri Leaves for Damascus for 'Consultations'

NC221820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, left Beirut for Damascus this afternoon for consultations with Syrian officials on the latest political and security developments.

Islamic Delegation To Visit Damascus

NC221458 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The Islamic Gathering has affirmed that violence breeds only additional violence, destruction, and death. It recalled its earlier position on the need to continue with a normal, democratic process in order to ensure the Tripartite Agreement's success. The Gathering decided to send a delegation to Damascus within the next 48 hours, and to hold another meeting this evening in the home of former Prime Minister TaQiy al-Din. Members of the Islamic Gathering assembled in Dar al-Fatwa this morning under the chairmanship of Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese Republic.

Delegation Formed

NC221928 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Members of the Islamic Gathering held a meeting in the home of former Prime Minister Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh at 1830 today.

The Islamic Gathering completed its discussion of the topics examined at an earlier meeting today, and named the members of a delegation that will visit Damascus within the next few hours. The delegation will include former Prime Minister Rashid al-Sulh and Deputies Zaki Mazbudi, Jamil Kibbih, and Nazim al-Qadiri.

Syrians Strengthen Presence Around Bikfayya

NC221253 Paris AFP in English 1204 GMT 22 Jan 86

[By Patrick Rahir]

[Text] Dawra, Lebanon, Jan 22 (AFP) — The Syrian Army has strengthened its presence around the stronghold of President Amin al-Jumayyil's Phalange Party in the Al-Matn mountains since his rejection of the Syrian-backed Lebanese peace accord, a spokesman for the Syrian National Socialist Party said here today.

Troops and equipment have been taking up positions in the Syrian-held areas around Al-Matn since President al-Jumayyil refused to endorse the agreement, which was signed by militia chiefs Elie Hubayqah of the Lebanese Forces, Nabih Birri of the Amal Shi'ite movement and Walid Junblatt of the Druze in Damascus on December 28.

Mr Hubayqah was ousted by Samir Ja'ja' as head of the Lebanese Forces last week after fighting between rival Christian factions in which some 200 people died.

[Word indistinct] Spokesman here for the Syrian National Socialist Party, which despite its name is Lebanese, said that the Syrians [word indistinct] reinforced around Al-Matn, which includes Mr al-Jumayyil's birthplace Bikfayya, some 25 km (15 miles) north of Beirut.

Sporadic shelling between the rival Christians was also continuing in the region today, after a car bomb blast in mainly Christian East Beirut yesterday in which 30 died and at least 125 were injured according to the latest figures.

An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent saw Syrian troops installing field telephones and moving large quantities of ammunition in the countryside around Al-Matn.

Lebanon's *AL-SAFIR* daily, which has close links to Syria, reported today that President Hafiz al-Asad was preparing to drop President al-Jumayyil from the peace process.

AL-SAFIR, in a dispatch from Damascus, quoted a Syrian official saying that in "refusing the accord, President al-Jumayyil rekindled the war and must take the consequences."

It added that Mr Hubayqah, who fled to Paris after being overthrow as Lebanese Forces chief, was expected in Damascus tomorrow to form a new opposition grouping bringing together pro-Syrian Christians and Moslems.

Christian political commentators were skeptical about the reports, however, saying that Syria had not yet decided its next step following the failure of the accord.

Lebanese Forces' Official Talks To Press

NC221445 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Tawfiq al-Hindi, head of the Lebanese Forces' Information Department, held a press conference at 1000 today in the meeting hall of one of the Lebanese Forces' buildings. The slogan for the Lebanese Forces in the coming stage, he said, will be: "Christian Military Unity and Christian Political Plurality."

Al-Hindi noted that the 15 January uprising had been carried out to rectify the abnormal practices followed by armed elements that had militarily and illogically interfered in all of our society's affairs. It was also carried out to put an end to the hegemony that had existed within the Lebanese Forces and which had affected their actions.

Al-Hindi added: Christian unity was not possible before this operation because certain individuals had usurped the Christian decisionmaking. We can say today, however, that the process of Christian unification has become possible in the absence of emotionalism. The establishment of positive relations with all parties has also become possible. Al-Hindi continued: We are not warmongers but peace-seekers. We want to help to find a solution to the Lebanese crisis based on freedom and security for all Lebanese people, communities, and religions. We certainly want to find a solution for our Christian situation, particularly since we had rejected the monopolization of Christian representation before and after 12 March.

The head of the Lebanese Forces' Information Department added: We are extending a sincere hand to former President Sulayman Franjiyah. We ask him to cooperate with all the Christian parties so that we can salvage Lebanon.

Al-Hindi stressed that the Lebanese Forces constitutes a political organization with a military arm. Therefore, any illegal gunman in the Christian society must be brought into the Lebanese Forces. This is a practical need to prevent a return to the previous state of military fragmentation.

Commenting on the relationship with Syria, Al-Hindi said: This relationship is supposed to be one based on good-neighborliness and maximum cooperation for the sake of excellent and unique relations. Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, unity, and its unique internal structure must be taken into consideration in this relationship. Therefore, the 15 January movement was not aimed against Syria. Syria must not look on these events with hostility because there is a new situation in the Christian area. We must unite ourselves as Christians, for Christian unity is the basis for achieving a united Lebanon. Hence, we call on the Islamic parties to unite their ranks. We also call on them to recognize our position and to reach an objective understanding divorced from a stick-and-carrot policy. Experience has taught us that such methods do not lead to results since the effects of any hegemony, intransigence, or coercion will only be negative. We reiterate our call to all parties to positively begin a process of negotiation, not only with the Lebanese Forces but with the Christian society as a whole.

Replying to a question on the relationship with Israel, Tawfiq al-Hindi said: We have no relations with Israel.

Responding to another question on Sulayman Franjiyah's call to all former Christian presidents and ministers and to current deputies to meet in Bkirki, Al-Hindi stated: The Christian conference supposedly must include all Christian parties; otherwise, the ploy of democracy will be used. Asked whether the Lebanese Forces will use its security tool in this case, Al-Hindi replied that this security tool did not exist to exert political or military pressure but to protect and organize the Christian society.

Junblatt Vows To Fight Lebanese Army, Phalangists

NC221359 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Speech delivered by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt at a meeting with 'Alayh officials on 22 January — recorded]

[Text] Gentlemen, we had hoped to announce to you all, to the people of the mountain area in particular, and to all the Lebanese, that the war is over. But it seems that we have gone back to square one and to a stage that might be more dangerous than all those we have gone through so far.

We had hoped to declare to the coming generations that peace is near and to tell you in 'Alayh, Baysur, 'Aytat, and in every inch of this good earth that we will rebuild and reconstruct this mountain together. However, here we are, returning to the language of the gun, the language of fighting. We are here in the mountain to define once again the context of the battle, the battle for existence, and whether we are, as Kamal Junblatt said, to be or not to be.

Everybody, in Lebanon and outside it, knows that the national Lebanese and pan-Arab battle will be decided between Jazzin and Suq al-Gharb, between Jazzin and 'Alayh in fact. If, God forbid, this area falls, then the Arab region as a whole will fall. It will be fragmented and it will collapse. But this area will not fall. We have been through much more difficult stages together, when the Phalangist gangs followed in the wake of the Israeli army of occupation and tried to uproot us from the mountain. We confronted them. We also confronted the Israelis and said: No. We belong to this land, we will stay on this land, we will defend this land, and we will die in this land. [applause]

We will fight. We will fight in defense of our existence. We will fight with the national forces, with the honest Palestinian struggler everywhere, with the national brigades, and with every Christian or Muslim nationalist. We will fight and we will endure. And we will say to the Lebanese factional army, to the Phalangist Party, to Israel, and to the United States, which came with its army and fleets: This land is the most noble land, the national struggler in this mountain is the most noble struggler, the city of 'Alayh has been and will remain the city of steadfastness and confrontation. This mountain will never fall; it will emerge victorious and will always be the mountain of Arabism, dignity, and Kamal Junblatt. Thank you. [applause]

Robert Franjiyah Meets Officials in West Beirut

NC230820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Robert Franjiyah [son of former President Sulayman Franjiyah] visited West Beirut yesterday following talks in Damascus with Syrian Vice President Khaddam, Major General Muhammad al-Khuli, and several Lebanese leaders. The objective of Franjiyah's West Beirut visit was to contact certain leaders there and coordinate efforts and stands vis-a-vis the future stage. Toward this end he met with former Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Ilyas Saba, as well as with Akram Shuhayyib, Progressive Socialist Party Political Bureau member. Their talks dealt with the political steps which are now required.

National Union Front Group Returns From Libya

NC222038 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] A National Union Front delegation that included 'Asim Qansuh, George Hawi, 'Isam al-Mahayri, Muhsin Dallul, and Riyad Ra'd returned from Libya today after talks with Libyan leaders. During these discussions, the National Union Front parties affirmed their solidarity with Libya in facing U.S. threats.

Qabalan Justifies Kidnapping of Spanish Employees

NC221725 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Ja'farite Mufti 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan has justified the kidnapping of three Spanish Embassy employees in Beirut. He did so by saying it was the result of the Spanish authorities' failure to respond to Minister Nabih Birri's demand that those imprisoned in Spain [two Lebanese] be handed over to him for trial in Lebanon. Shaykh Qabalan added that the Spanish State must appreciate the situation that the prisoners' relatives are in and the need to send the detainees to Beirut for trial.

'Resistance Fighters' Clash With Israelis

NC222048 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] According to reports received from the south this evening, an Israeli occupation forces advanced toward a hill near Zibqin, in the Tyre District, at 1330 today. Fighters from the faithful resistance used mortars to strike at the infiltrating units. The attacking force responded with a heavy bombardment of the surrounding area, including the Zibqin and Al-Butum Hills. Enemy helicopters called in from the occupied territory intervened and sprayed the area with machinegun fire. They shot three Milan missiles, setting fire to some olive groves. The operation involving the helicopters lasted 30 minutes. When it was over, they turned toward al-Naqurah.

Resistance fighters then launched another attack against the infiltrating force and clashed with it for 30 minutes, employing all types of weapons.

At this point, the occupation forces and their agents shelled Yatar with 155-mm artillery, causing serious material damage.

No casualties among the resistance fighters have been reported, and the enemy's losses could not be determined.

Jarju' came under enemy artillery fire from the Sujud Hills at 1600 today. Eight shells fell in the village, resulting in serious damage to homes and other property.

SSNP Military Moves Reported in Al-Matn

NC230757 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] According to the latest reports from upper Al-Matn, guarded calm now prevails in the areas of Al-Duwwar, Al-'Ayrun, Tallat Tamraz, Shrin, 'Ayn al-Tuffahah, and Btghrin. Attacks against Army positions in these locations have subsided with the exception of intermittent sniper fire which has been taking place since the early hours of the day.

With regard to military moves in upper Al-Matn, well-informed security sources have told the Voice of Lebanon that the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] has moved about 1,000 fighters from Al-Biqa' areas into upper Al-Matn over the last few days. These sources also noted that SSNP leaders are consulting with Syrian leaders over the future course of military action in the area.

SSNP Gunmen, Communists Shell Eastern Area

NC230937 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Gunmen belonging to the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] and communists began directing 120-mm artillery fire across the Al-Duwwar combat lines from areas adjacent to Al-'Ayrun, Bulunya, and Duhur al-Shuwayr at 1000 this morning. Shells fell in the vicinity of Bikfayya, 'Ayn al-Tuffahah, and Shrin.

According to the latest reports, the SSNP has moved approximately 1,000 fighters from Al-Biqa' to Al-Matn during the last few days. It has also been noticed that the Monte Verde-Ra's al-Matn highway has been blocked at Ra's al-Matn since yesterday evening. This road is considered to be the only open link between Beirut and Al-Biqa'.

Army Successes on Various Lines Reported

NC231035 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Long-range and short-range artillery fire abated at 1145 after the army returned the fire being directed at their positions with the appropriate weapons. The army also managed to put a T-54 tank, which had shelled army positions from the Duhur al-Shuwayr hills, out of commission. Army personnel silenced the artillery emplacements deployed in Duhur al-Shuwayr and Bulunya, as well as the 130-mm long-range artillery in Bshillama, Al-Mutayn, and 'Aynturah.

Syrian Soldier Killed, 1 Wounded in Tripoli

NC230752 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0745 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] In Tripoli, one Syrian soldier was killed and another wounded when a Syrian military vehicle came under gunfire in the Al-Baddawi area today. The Syrian forces cordoned off the area, where tension is now acute.

Bikfayya Shelled; 'Fierce Fighting' Reported

NC222101 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2045 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Gunmen from the leftist parties have intensified their attacks on Lebanese Army positions in Al-'Ayrun and Al-Duwwar. Fierce fighting with various types of heavy-caliber automatic weapons is taking place there. Bikfayya and neighboring areas are also the targets of heavy shellfire.

In addition, Army positions in Suq al-Gharb and Dahr al-Wahsh are coming under sniper fire from positions held by Junblatt's gunmen in Shuwayt and Ra's al-Jabal.

The sound of rockets and automatic weapons fire was heard along the Sodeco, Primo, Ra's al-Nab', and commercial center lines in Beirut.

Army Reportedly Cause for Shelling Mountain Areas

NC231021 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The army of Bikfayya's Somoza has caused a flare-up in the situation along the combat lines on the mountain and in northern Al-Matn. This army began directing mortar fire at Al-Ghabun and Al-Karamah at 1110. They have also been directing artillery fire at nationalist areas in Duhur al-Shuwayr and Bulunya since 1030. The nationalist positions are returning this fire and shelling Bikfayya and its environs with the appropriate weapons.

Kuwait, Libyan, Syrian Ministers Meet on Cooperation

LD171456 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1325 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Damascus, 17 Jan (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid met here today with Libyan Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki and Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib.

Al-Rashid told KUNA that he discussed with the Libyan and Syrian ministers questions concerning the meetings of the Standing Committee for Arab-African Cooperation and Coordination on stands at those meetings. Discussions also dealt with the latest developments in the situation in the area and the bilateral relations between Kuwait, Syria, and Libya.

Al-Rashid said that U.S. threats to Libya are rejected and that Kuwait cannot possibly accept any threat to a sisterly state. Kuwait's stand in this regard is declared and clear.

This came in a statement that al-Rashid made to Syrian paper *AL-BA'TH* published today. He said that the standing committee for Arab-African cooperation will lay down plans that will define methods of Arab-African cooperation.

He said that what is required is that Africa should view our Arab problems with the same spirit the Arab countries view the racist regime in South Africa. We not only condemn the practices of this regime but we also boycott it completely, politically, economically, and culturally. This is a principled stand and so we ask the African countries to do the same. They must show solidarity with the Arab countries against threats and aggression.

He said that the GCC has decided not to give any aid to any African country contemplating to restore relations with Israel.

He added that the Arab Gulf countries will continue to give aid to African states and pointed out that the Kuwaiti economic development fund has given about $1 billion in aid to African countries and that Arab funds have given the African countries about $10 billion.

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Al-Turayki Meets Syrian Prime Minister in Damascus

LD181527 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] A meeting was held in Damascus this morning between [Al-Turayki], secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, and brother 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Syrian prime minister. The meeting surveyed the situation in the Arab region, its developments, and the intrigues being hatched against the patriotic and progressive forces in the region.

Calls For Sanctions on U.S.

LD190840 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Jan (KUNA) — The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in Libya, Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, in a statement published here today called on the Arab states to realize that it is high time that they should take effective measures against the United States.

The Libyan foreign secretary-minister made this statement to the Kuwaiti *AL-WATAN* in Damascus, where he led the Libyan delegation to the ministerial meeting of the African Arab Union, which was held 15-17 January. Dr Al-Turayki said he who tries to talk about the Israeli occupiers apart from Washington is wrong and is deceiving himself and his people. He added that Arab funds and Arab investments in the United States are weapons against the Arabs and in support of Zionism, as the case was was when the Libyan assets were frozen, since these assets were intended for transfer to other parties and not as deposits. It is inevitable that this should make Arabs realize the importance of taking measures to boycott America economically, withdraw assets, and terminate investments there.

Regarding the recent confrontation between Libyan and U.S.

aircraft, he said that this is an ordinary issue in view of continuous trespasses by Washington against us and in view of the presence of the U.S. fleets opposite our shores. You should not be surprised by such matters, he said. He added that Libya is accustomed to such continuous provocations and trespasses. We will not kneel and will not surrender and will continue to lead the battle with ferocity and depend on the Arab nation and peoples and the support of our friends — the socialist countries that are allies of the Arab states, he said. He said that the problem is not between Libya and America but between the Arab peoples and America, and that the major problem between us and the United States is the Palestinian issue and that we in Libya have rejected all the capitulationist plans.

The Libyan foreign secretary-minister accused America of supporting terrorism and forcibly seizing others' territories, and said that America disregards the Arabs, establishes bases on their land, and strikes Arab cities. He called for the adoption of effective measures especially at the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers, which will be held at the end of this month.

Damascus Radio Notes U.S. Veto at Security Council

JN180644 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] United Nations — The United States last night vetoed a Lebanese draft resolution concerning the situation in southern Lebanon despite the amendments that Lebanon introduced to the original text of the resolution. The draft resolution asks the Security Council to express its extreme regret for the Israeli acts of violence and demands the Israeli forces' complete and immediate withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Lebanon had lodged a complaint with the UN Security Council following the recent series of savage acts by the Israeli enemy forces and their agent forces against civilians in southern Lebanon.

In another development, the UN Security Council will hold an emergency session next Tuesday to discuss the Israeli provocations at the Al-Aqsa mosque recently. The meeting will be held at the request of Morocco and the UAE. Reports say representatives of 40 states will address the council in this regard.

Foreign Minister Receives UN's Urquhart

JN201945 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' this evening received Brian Urquhart, who is visiting the country on the occasion of ending his term of office as assistant UN secretary general for political affairs. He was accompanied by his assistant, Jean Claude-Aime, and General (Gustav Hanglent). Attending the meeting were Rashid al-Kilani, assistant foreign minister; Major General 'Adnan Tayyarah, head of the truce committee; and Ahmad Fathi al-Masri, director of the organizations department at the Foreign Ministry.

AL-BA'TH Scores Murphy's New Mideast Tour

JN190814 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 19 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The U.S. Veto and Murphy's New Tour," *AL-BA'TH* writes: With the beginning of U.S. Secretary of State Richard Murphy's new Middle East tour, which Washington reports said aims at continuing the search for a solution to the region's crisis, the U.S. Administration has scored two new points in favor of Israel. The first is using the veto against a very humble international draft resolution denouncing Israel's inhuman practices against the inhabitants of southern Lebanon, where the occupation authorities are exercising all sorts of coercion and exploitation. The second is the agreement to establish full diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel. As is well known, Washington, the Egyptian regime, and some west European countries, such as France, have played a basic role in reaching this agreement. Washington was not satisfied with this. Therefore, it called on all countries to recognize Israel and establish full diplomatic relations with it, claiming that this will help establish peace in the Middle East. We now ask: Why is Murphy making a new tour; for what reason; and why at this particular time?

AL-BA'TH continues: It is clear from the statements of U.S. officials that the U.S. Administration has hastened to send its envoy Murphy to the region in order to become closely acquainted with the recent developments and eventually make his proposals on the way to utilize these developments in a manner that serves the plans and interests of both the United States and Israel.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: In view of this, we must reaffirm that the Arab nation should act as quickly as possible to defend itself. In fact, if a minimum degree of Arab action to counter what is taking place here and there is not made available, it will be very difficult to predict future events.

AL-BA'TH Predicts Failure

JN201005 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 20 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] On Murphy's tour to activate the peace process, *AL-BA'TH* says: The new U.S. move coincides with enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' European tour, which began with a visit to the capital of the Netherlands yesterday during which he met with the U.S. envoy. What is behind this flurry of activity among the Camp David sides at this particular time?

AL-BA'TH adds: The current state of affairs does not imply any new development. The U.S. stand on the Middle East issue remains unchanged, that is, the pro-Israeli stand rejecting any solution conflicting with the interests of the Zionist entity and the schemes of hegemony and expansion. This can also be said about Israel's stand, which adheres to separate deals aimed at fragmenting the Arabs and facilitating the process of demonating the entire region.

The newspaper says: As for Mubarak's regime, it inherited from its predecessor the mission of implementation and agreed to continue to play the role of obedient tool in the hands of the two strategic allies. Thus, the U.S. envoy, who will come to the region after extensive preparations for his tour, will not be bringing anything new except a series of political maneuvers, which have been used since Washington began to repeatedly launch its political campaigns in the region. What probably is new is the talk about a certain European role toward the Middle East issue. We ask again: What can West Europe offer in light of the close connections between its official regimes and the U.S. Administration?

The newspaper affirms that the states to be visited by Peres are the same as those that hastened to join the U.S. "star wars" program. Can they play an independent role and announce their support for the international community's aspirations pertaining to the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East?

Concluding, the newspaper says: Again, we cannot but confirm that any new U.S. or European diplomatic move that does not take into consideration the principles of just peace in the region will only fail like the many moves that preceded it. Hence, the tours of Murphy and Peres will eventually fall into the whirlpool of seeking the missing peace — a whirlpool that will return the Camp David sides to a deadlock and make the international conference a fundemental framework for the establishment of the aspired peace in a region striving to regain the land and complete legitimate rights of one of its peoples.

Faruq al-Shar' Returns From Libya

JN221350 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1315 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus this afternoon following a visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahriyah, during which he delivered a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, on the current situation in the Arab region.

Hammadi Meets Komsomol First Secretary in Moscow

JN221518 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1405 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan (SANA) — Comrade Sa'id Hammadi, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member and president of the Revolution Youth Federation in the Syrian Arab Republic, met with Vitor Mishin, first secretary of the Soviet All-Union Komsomol, here yesterday. They reviewed developments in the situation in the Arab region and the international arena. Mishin appreciated Syria's role in confronting imperialist plots in the region and affirmed Soviet support for this role, particularly in confronting the aggressive U.S. escalation.

Comrade Hammadi expressed Syria's appreciation for the USSR's stands supporting peoples' struggle, as well as its peaceful initiatives aiming at removing the danger of nuclear war.

Talks touched on the close ties between the Revolution Youth Federation and the Komsomol and the need to continue to bolster these ties.

Progressive Front Reviews Recent Mideast Developments

JN191913 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] The Progressive National Front Central Command [PNFCC] met under Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice president and deputy head of the Progressive National Front, at 1800 today. The latest developments in the region were reviewed, including the threats to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from the United States as well as the events that occurred in the PDRY. They also reviewed the Lebanese situation as well as Syria's political activity on the Arab and international levels and the outcome attained as a result of this activity.

The PNFCC affirmed its pride in the courageous pan-Arab stand the country is adopting in preservation of the Arab nation's rights and in support of its steadfastness. It also affirmed its pride in Syria's confrontation of the Israeli-U.S. campaign against Syria, its opposition of imperialist hegemony in the region, and its support for the will of defense, confrontation, and steadfastness that Syria is honored to assume under president leader Hafiz al-Asad.

The front stressed Syria's support for the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyah as well as its siding with it in the confrontation of the U.S. threats to which it is exposed.

APU Head Denounces Spanish-Israeli Relations

JN200825 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2115 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] 'Abd al-Rahman Burawi, Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] secretary general, has vehemently denounced Spain's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity. In a statement today, Burawi said that this Spanish decision is a great setback to Arab-Spanish relations, and has taken place at a time when the Zionist enemy's racist and hostile trend is escalating inside and outside the occupied territories. He also said that the Spanish decision, which is hostile to the Arabs, does not serve peace in the Middle East.

Burawi called, on behalf of Arab parliamentarians, for the adoption of a unified stand that will contain Zionist-U.S. efforts seeking to remove Israel from its isolation and that will further expose its aggressive character to the world public opinion.

Ba'th Party, Hungarian Delegations Begin Talks

JN221958 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] A meeting was held at the National Command offices today between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Nazih Duwaydiri, Ba'th Party Central Committee memeber, and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation led by Comrade Geza Kotai, party Central Committee member and head of the international relations department. Talks revolved around the friendship and cooperation relations between the Ba'th Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of these relations.

They discussed developments in both friendly countries, Syria and Hungary, as well as the two peoples' achievements in various fields under the leadership of their friendly parties. The talks also dealt with issues of mutual interest, especially the tense situation in the Middle East resulting from the escalation of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation in general and Syria and Libya in particular.

Al-Na'ib Receives FRG Foreign Ministry Official

JN221428 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, received Keinhard Schalgen Keit, director of the Near and Middle East Department at the FRG Foreign Ministry, in Damascus this morning. Talks revolved around the current situation in the region and bilateral relations.

Elie Hubayqah Arrives in Damascus for Talks

JN222055 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Elie Hubayqah, resigned chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, arrived in Damascus from Europe this evening accompanied by two of his senior aides, former Minister Michel al-Murr and Michel Samahah. Informed Lebanese sources expressed the belief that Hubayqah will not choose exile in Europe but is determined to play a political and maybe a military role in Lebanon because he is one of the parties who signed the tripartite agreement. He may join a broader Lebanese front that comprises Islamic and Christian leaders who will work, with complete support from Syria, in the military and political field to implement the agreement.

Received by Khaddam

JN231135 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] At 1100 today, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee; Michel al-Murr; and Michel Samahah. During the meeting, all aspects of the situation in Lebanon were discussed. The vice president affirmed Syria's support for the fraternal Lebanese people in implementing the agreement on the national solution to the Lebanese crisis, which was signed at the end of last month, as it constitutes the national framework to end the bloody ordeal to which the fraternal Lebanese people are subjected.

Foreign Ministry Denies Holding Israeli POW's

JN231618 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus, 23 Jan (SANA) — An official source at the Syrian Foreign Ministry has denied Israeli allegations about the presence of Israeli POW's in Syria. The source said these allegations are groundless. It explained that the Syrian authorities had previously offered the International Red Cross opportunities that enabled it to undertake the required investigations and to confirm that missing Israelis are not in Syria.

The source added that Dr Bruno Kreisky had exerted humanitarian efforts in this regard and acquainted himself with the evidence proving the futility of the Israeli allegations.

The source commented that the raising of this subject again by Shim'on Peres and other Israeli officials is aimed at diverting world public opinion from the fact that the Israeli rulers and their expansionist, aggressive policies are responsible for the missing Israeli soldiers and others in Lebanon as well as for the crimes committed against thousands of Lebanese during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Basyuni: Ra'sal-Burqa' Report Not To Be Handed Over

TA231113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Egypt refuses to hand the report on the investigation into the murder at Ra's al-Burqa' to Israel because it is of the opinion that this is incompatible with international law. This was stated by the Egyptian charge d'affaires, Muhammad Basyuni. According to him, the Israeli ambassador in Cairo may obtain the text of the verdict from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. Basyuni made these remarks in an interview on the "Mifgash" [Meeting] Arabic-language television program which will be broadcast this evening.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer points out that Basyuni's remarks are in line with the statement made by the Egyptian foreign minister a few days ago, which provoked an uproar in Israel, but contradict reports spread by members of the prime minister's entourage according to which Israel will receive the full report within a few days.

More on Basyuni Revelations

TA231535 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] In an interview with an Arabic-language television program, Muhammad Basyuni again publicly confirmed statements made earlier this week by Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid before an Egyptian Assembly committee, namely that Egypt will not transmit to Israel the full report published by the Egyptian Army's commission of inquiry following the Ra's al-Burqa' murder affair. Basyuni explained that conveying the report conflicts with practice in international relations. He suggested alternatively that the Israeli ambassador in Cairo, Moshe Sason, approach the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and obtain the verdict and the findings of the judges, as he claims this will satisfy the Israeli demand for information beyond what has already been transmitted to Jerusalem verbally over the past 2 months.

Evidently, the Egyptian charge d'affaires will explain to his interlocutors here in Jerusalem, unless he has already done so, that the internal situation in Egypt does not allow President Mubarak to reveal the report to Israel. He will ask the decision-makers here to satisfy themselves with the official material issued by the court so as not to cause President Mubarak's regime any damage beyond the domestic difficulties it is encountering already.

Muhammad Basyuni's statements also confirm the report that Egypt has reservations about all 14 clauses of the Inner Cabinet's resolution. Egypt is not prepared to warm up the cold peace before the arbitration document over Tabah is signed. Thus, the return of the ambassador to Tel Aviv and the summit meeting between Mubarak and Peres are in fact delayed.

Basyuni claims that the Egyptian Government has no further demands to make before it permits the thawing of relations between the countries, and denies that progress in relations with Israel is dependent on progress made on the Palestinian issue. He praises Shim'on Peres' speeches at the United Nations and in London last night, and maintains that Egypt has already done quite a lot to improve the ties both in terms of trade and in regard to issues pertaining to the work of the joint military committee.

This interview, which falls in line with similar statements made by other Egyptian personalities, has caused concern in Jerusalem. This morning, Minister 'Ezer Weizman conferred with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for an exchange of assessments on Egypt. Evidently the foreign minister, too, is currently interested in lowering the tone and in preventing tension in bilateral relations unnecessarily, and in avoiding being dragged into aggressive reactions. He issued instructions in this vein to his spokesmen. His deputy, Roni Milo, has expressed himself more sharply, however.

Let us recall that the delegation of directors general is about to depart for Cairo in about a week, and Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, who is currently escorting the prime minister on his tour of Europe, will leave for Egypt directly from Europe. It seems that Shim'on Peres will soon be faced with the dilemma of how to realize the package deal and the understandings he presented to the Inner Cabinet on behalf of the Egyptians, while simultaneously taking into consideration the delicate predicament of the Mubarak administration in Egypt.

Peres Calls For Immediate Peace Talks With Jordan

AU222021 Paris AFP in English 2012 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] London, Jan 22 (AFP) — Visiting Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres today called on King Husayn of Jordan and Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and Gaza to join immediate peace negotiations with Israel.

"To wait is not acceptable," Mr. Peres told a meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs here, stressing that "Israel alone cannot solve the Palestinian problem," but "the Palestinians alone can prevent a solution."

He then called on "responsible" Palestinian leaders, especially those "who openly oppose" tactics to delay peace "as well as those who hesitate to do so publicly, to join King Husayn" for negotiations and peace with Israel.

Mr. Peres had "very detailed" private talks here today with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the "prospects for progress" in the Middle East peace process, a spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher said.

Earlier today he joined Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, for a "useful and wide-ranging review of the Arab-Israeli dispute" following Sir Geoffrey's recent Gulf tour and his conversations here with King Husayn of Jordan, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

British officials today reaffirmed Britain's intention to "help to build the bridges" in the Middle East, without becoming "a major player."

"Our overall role is one of supporting King Husayn and those who want to go along with him, and nudging people towards further progress," they said.

Outlines Options for Starting Talks

TA222032 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] This afternoon the prime minister delivered a speech at London's Chatham House, the prestigious royal institute for international relations. The audience included statesmen, former statesmen, and some members of the House of Lords. Mr Peres devoted his speech largely to his hopes regarding anticipated negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians. The prime minister said that the negotiations should start by establishing small working committees to work out the technical details of the negotiations, or alternatively by a summit between the leaders of the two countries.

[Begin Peres videorecording — in English] Mr Chairman, 1986 is a crucial year. It may be the best year for peace. If wasted, the opportunity may never return. Today the Middle East is in the early stages of yet another peace effort. While we are eager to reach an accommodation with all of our neighbors, the promise seems to lie with our neighbors to the east: the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and the Palestinian people. Indeed, this issues reaches across peoples and states. Its resolution should also facilitate Palestinian self-expression. In order to expedite this process, the agenda, the composition, the procedure, and the international support can be discussed and agreed upon in a preliminary meeting of small working teams. Alternatively, a summit of the relevant national leaders may of itself presage an entirely new era in the history of our region. Meetings of that nature can take place in Jordan, Israel, or any other location, as mutually agreed upon. [end recording]

Seeks 'Interim' W. Bank Solution

TA221006 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 22 Jan 86 p 2

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres wants to arrive at an arrangement with King Husayn about the determination of an "interim period" for finding a solution for the territories. This has been said by political sources in Jerusalem who explained that in fact the prime minister is not now aiming for territorial compromise, but does intend to obtain King Husayn's agreement to joint rule over the territories, while determining security arrangements between the two countries.

The sources pointed out that the prime minister intends to propose to the king that during the interim period, which is to last for several years, direct negotiations with international accompaniment are to be conducted between representatives of Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to find a political solution for the territories.

The determination of an interim period is aimed at creating conditions for negotiations leading to a political solution. During this period, King Husayn will be given every opportunity, through the joint ruling mechanism, to use his influence in the West Bank with the goal of reinforcing his power at the expense of the PLO.

The Palestinians in the joint delegation will be people not identified with PLO members and who will be ready for an arrangement with King Husayn over the future of the territories, without demanding the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank.

The sources commented that the prime minister will be prepared to promise Jordan that in the near future he will see to the appointment of mayors in the West Bank — to replace the appointed Israeli officials — who will receive the king's approval for their posts. Peres is also prepared to take several steps toward economic development, such as approval of the establishment of an Arab bank and industrial development, with the king's approval.

Calls For Marshall-Like Aid Plan

TA221845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has called on the United States and West European countries to launch a Marshall-type economic plan for the Middle East. Speaking at Chatham House in London tonight, the prime minister said this could create a good atmosphere for progress on a political settlement. Peres said the Palestinian people must now decide between terrorism and negotiations. He called on responsible Palestinian leaders in the territories to come to the negotiating table, saying the Palestinian people are not our enemies.

[Begin Peres recording] We turn to the responsible leaders of the Palestinians, especially on the West Bank and Gaza, those who openly oppose these tactics as well as those who hesitate to do so publicly, to join King Husayn in the journey throughout peace and to the negotiating table with us. [end recording]

Earlier today Shim'on Peres met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He later told reporters that new ideas were raised which are worth examining by Israel. The two leaders also discussed bilateral relations and Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

Awaits Husayn's Proposals

TA220958 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Jan 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from The Hague by Sha'ul Tzadqa]

[Excerpt] Last night, at the end of his official visit to Holland, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said the fact that Jordan is no longer setting preconditions for negotiations with Israel is an important move, helping the political process to exist. Peres, who is to meet special envoy Richard Murphy this evening for the second time this week, added that he is awaiting several proposals by King Husayn which will aid in eliminating the two main stumbling blocks on the path to peace: the composition of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the form of the international forum under whose aegis the talks will be held.

Peres was appearing at a joint news conference with his Dutch counterpart, Ruud Lubbers, who is now examining the possibility of flying to Moscow on an official visit, part of which will be devoted to the chances for a resumption of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. Lubbers admitted that his country is involved in attempts to persuade the Soviet authorities to grant Jews exit visas for Israel.

Peres expressed the view that under its current leadership Syria will not join the peace efforts and therefore attempts should focus on a solution to the dispute in which Jordan and the Palestinians take one side and Israel the other. He recalled that the Soviet Union is leaning toward participation in an international conference in which only it and the United States will participate, without the other five permanent members of the UN Security Council. He thinks China may wave its participation in the conference in advance, if this participation involves the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel.

Peres, Thatcher Meet Privately on Peace Process

TA221430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today held a lengthy private talk with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. After the meeting, the spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said that it was decided that complete details of the talk would not be made public. Mr Peres said that during the talk several new ideas were raised that are worthy of examination. He added that time is running out, and that additional steps should be taken to promote the peace process.

Our correspondent in London, Mikha'el Harmaz, reports that bilateral relations were also discussed during the talk, and Mr Peres asked that Britain continue to work for the cause of Soviet Jewry.

Thatcher To Visit Israel

TA230549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Last night the prime minister spoke for more than 2 hours in London with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and he is to meet with him again this afternoon. A blackout has been imposed on the content of the talks, but Mr Peres' spokesman has declared that no dramatic developments or breakthroughs are to be expected. Our correspondent Mikha'el Almaz reports that two matters were discussed in the talks with Murphy: the international forum for peace talks and Palestinian participation in these talks.

Prior to that, the British prime minister hosted the prime minister and his entourage for a formal dinner in her official apartment at 10 Downing Street. Mrs Thatcher accepted Mr Peres' invitation to visit Israel, which will be the first visit by a British prime minister to Israel. At the dinner, Mrs Thatcher congratulated the prime minister for the decision aimed at ending the dispute over Tabah and for the progress in relations between Israel and Egypt. She also praised the idea of the international forum proposed by Mr Peres and praised the improvement in Israel's economy.

Today the prime minister is to meet with representatives of the opposition and deliver a speech to a parliamentary committee. He will also dine with the Prince of Wales and his wife Princess Diana.

Rabin: No Confirmation on MIA's, Peace Talks

TA221345 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that we should all hope there is truth in reports published from time to time about the soldiers missing in action: Unless proved otherwise, the MIA's should be viewed as alive. At the moment, the defense minister said, there is no clear-cut confirmation of the reports on this issue. He was talking with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal while touring the company that produces the pilotless plane.

On the political process, Mr Rabin said that he has no information to state with certainty that such a process will begin in the near future. He also does not have confirmation of recent assessments that half of the problems leading to an opening of the political process have been resolved.

Regarding the Temple Mount, the defense minister said it is clear the Mount, like all of Jerusalem, is under Israel's sovereignty, and therefore it is our responsibility. Jerusalem is a city holy to all faiths, and freedom of religion should be guaranteed to everyone in it. In the defense minister's opinion we should continue to maintain the Temple Mount arrangements determined by previous governments, regardless of whether they were Alignment or Likud.

As for the current upheavals in Lebanon, he said that events there have no effect on Israel. Israel is interested in one thing only: safeguarding the northern border.

Speaks on Defense Cuts, Terrorism

TA222115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2100 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The defense minister has said that of all regional countries, only Israel has slashed its defense budget. The process of acquiring new weapons is continuing in the Arab armies, and Syria is qualitatively as strong as France. He expressed the apprehension that the United States might not be prepared to continue giving Israel large sums of money to finance its defense expenses.

On terrorism, Minister Rabin said that as long as Arab countries are harboring and assisting terrorist organizations, these organizations will continue to exist. If there is no other choice, I would prefer that PLO headquarters be in Tunis, Damascus, or Beirut

— only not in Amman, because its proximity to the inhabitants of the territories permits the organization to establish contacts with the people there. The defense minister was speaking in Petah Tiqva, where he addressed participants of the regional Labor Party convention.

Favors Army Over New Settlements

TA221902 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The defense minister has said that settlements do not fulfill military purposes, and it would be preferable to station Army units on the Golan rather than establish new settlements there. At the same time Minister Rabin favors strengthening the settlements on the Golan. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisra'eli reports that the defense minister told members of the Labor Party's settlement committee that the settlements along the confrontation line at the northern border should be given preference over the settlements in Samaria.

AL-MITHAQ on Deterioration in Soviet-PLO Relations

TA221600 Jerusalem AL-MITHAQ in Arabic
20 Jan 86 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] *AL-MITHAQ* has learned that Moscow's relations with the official PLO leadership have entered their most momentous stage and that the period of coolness in relations between the Kremlin and PLO leaders, which has entered its second year, will culminate in a total rupture.

Informed sources believe that the answers that Al-Qaddumi conveyed to Moscow following the recent Baghdad meetings will be the last contact, and will probably also constitute the beginning of the end in the crisis of bilateral relations. It is known that during his visit, which took place a few days before the Palestinian meetings, Al-Qaddumi carried the leadership's answers to specific questions posed by Moscow.

The reason for the deterioration of these relations stems from important and semiconfirmed information gathered by Moscow through its diplomatic representations. This information indicates that 'Arafat intends to announce his recognition of Security Council Resolution 242, and Moscow has confirmation of this from Palestinian figures who have good relations with 'Arafat. This information was conveyed by these figures to get Moscow to use its political weight to prevent this recognition from taking place.

Contacts With Spain on Ties, Visits Under Way

TA220916 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
22 Jan 86 pp 1, 8

[Report from Madrid by Benny Morris]

[Excerpt] Reports circulated here yesterday that Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has accepted an invitation from Prime Minister Peres, extended at their meeting in The Hague on Sunday, and will visit Israel during the second half of this year. The report was published yesterday in the Catholic daily *YA*, whose correspondent said the information came from sources in Gonzalez's entourage in The Hague. Israel's head of mission in Madrid, Shmuel Hadas, could not confirm the report. Hadas said the diplomatic process of establishing ties is gathering momentum. Israel has already informed the Spanish Government about the establishment of its embassy in Madrid. A similar Spanish notification to Israel is expected in the coming days.

Ambassadors will then be accredited to both capitals, with Hadas taking up his official appointment as ambassador to Spain in about a fortnight. Hadas, who has been head of mission in Madrid for the past four years, is expected to serve as ambassador for a little over a year.

The Spanish candidate for ambassador to Tel Aviv has not been named, but it is understood that he will be a senior career diplomat, as the Spaniards attribute "great importance to the posting," sources said here.

Hadas believes that emphasis will be placed in the coming months on the development of economic ties between the two countries. It is understood that just before Friday's announcement of the establishment of relations, the Speaker of the Cortes (parliament) extended an official invitation to the members of the Knesset Economic Committee to come to Spain — in reciprocation of a visit to Israel some 18 months ago by members of the Cortes Agriculture Committee.

It is also understood that the Foreign Ministry's deputy director-general for economic affairs, Mordekhay Drori, will soon visit Madrid to prepare talks between delegations on various aspects of Spain's entry into the EEC and on bilateral economic problems.

Knesset Approves Budget by Large Majority

TA221446 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1440 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] A few minutes ago the Knesset approved the budget proposal for the coming fiscal year by a large majority. All the Likud and the Alignment members voted in favor of the proposal. All those who opposed were members of the opposition. Our correspondent in the Knesset, Gil Ronen, reports that the Alignment faction decided 11 against 5 to vote in favor of the budget proposal, in spite of various cases of opposition.

Opposition Expected in Later Votes

TA221850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The 1986 budget bill today passed its first reading by a large majority. Only one coalition member voted against it. He is Ya'aqov Shamay, head of the Likud Caucus in the Histadrut trade union federation. However, 65 of the 120 Knesset members threaten not to vote for the budget on its second and third readings unless the burden on old-age pensioners and low-income groups is eased.

Tehiya Submits No-Confidence Motion on Tabah

TA221934 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The Tabah matter has resurfaced: The Tehiya faction has submitted a motion of no-confidence in the government on the basis of this issue, claiming that the ongoing unilateral submission to Egypt is endangering Israel. The motion will be debated next week, after the prime minister returns from his trip. Our Knesset correspondent Ya'aqov Ahime'ir reports that the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee are confused and in a fog regarding Egypt's latest reactions to the Inner Cabinet decision on arbitration. Likud Knesset Member [MK] Dan Meridor has said that Egypt's pledges on normalization are unclear. MK Yosi Sarid of the Citizens Rights Movement has warned that Israeli-Egyptian ties might become further entangled and that Israel should not settle for a separate peace. Likud MK Pinhas Goldstein has said that there is more than just simple doubt regarding Egypt's desire to warm up peace with Israel. Committee Chairman Abba Eban wants the foreign minister, or the director general of his ministry, to address the committee on relations with Egypt. This will probably take place next week.

Arab Merchants in Hebron Pressured To Close Shops

TA220956 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
22 Jan 86 p 4

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] The Military Government in Hebron is putting pressure on Arab shop owners in the Bet Hadassah area to leave the place.

Our correspondent has learned that over a week ago the military governor summoned three merchants who are situated near Bet Hadassah in order to persuade them to close up their businesses there. The merchants refused, telling the military governor they had long-term rental leases and were legally in possession of the place.

The military governor has surrounded the area with barbed wire fences which are deterring clients from entering the shops.

Our correspondent was told in reaction that there is no intention of evacuating the merchants; however, security sources think these shops are a security risk because of their proximity to Bet Hadassah.

On another matter, our correspondent has been told that the decision to also put the hall known as Ohel Yitzhaq [Isaac's Tent] at the disposal of the Jewish worshippers in the Makhpelah Cave is a temporary one. The defense establishment has been convinced by the Jewish worshippers that in winter, instead of praying in the rain in the lot next to the hall, it would be preferable for the worshippers to pray inside. Security sources say that the arrangement will be terminated in the summer.

El Al-Manchester Airport Dispute Resolved

TA221527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The dispute between El Al and the Manchester airport authority regarding the relocation of the El Al counter to a distant position in the airport has been resolved. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reports that the parties have reached an arrangement whereby El Al will continue to fly to Manchester as usual. El Al has one weekly flight to Manchester, but the company plans to start another weekly flight.

ALGERIA

YAR President Telephones Bendjedid 22 Jan

LD230012 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Algerian-Yemeni relations: President Chadli Bendjedid tonight received a telephone call from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR.

Ibrahimi Makes Stopover in Mali, Meets Traore

LD202025 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] During a technical stopover in the Malian capital, Taleb Ibrahimi, the minister of foreign affairs, was received in Bamako by Moussa Traore, the president of Mali. They exchanged views on bilateral cooperation and on the problems of common interest.

Taleb Ibrahimi was coming from Angola at the end of a trip to Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In Luanda yesterday he had talks on the situation in southern Africa with Dino Matross, member of the MPLA and minister of state security.

Ibrahimi Briefs President on Tour

LD221113 Algiers APS in English 1017 GMT 22 Jan 86

[tExt] Algiers, 22/01/86 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid audienced here Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign affairs minister who briefed him [on] his mission in several African countries.

Dr. Taleb Ibrahimi has paid official visits to Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and working visits in Angola, Congo and Mali.

Communique on Ibrahimi Visit to Mozambique

PM220942 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French
17-18 Jan 86 p 7

[APS report: "Eradicating Apartheid To Establish Peace" — all quotemarks as published]

[Text] Algiers — At the end of the official visit to Mozambique by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and foreign minister, an Algierian-Mozambique joint communique was issued.

"At the invitation of His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Frelimo Politburo and Mozambique foreign minister, His Excellency Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the FLN Politburo and Algerian foreign minister, made an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique 14 through 16 January 1986.

"The Algerian foreign minister and the delegation accompanying him were given a warm welcome, which reveals the high level of relations existing between the Algerian and Mozambique peoples and governments.

"During his visit His Excellency Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the FLN Politburo and Algerian foreign minister, was granted an audience by His Excellency Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to whom he handed a message from His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general.

"During his visit the Algerian foreign minister laid a wreath at the memorial to Mozambique heroes and visited facilities of socioeconomic interest.

"Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi had talks with his counterpart Joaquim Alberto Chissano, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. These talks made possible a broad exchange of information on the two countries' political, economic, and social situation and on the international policy situation, especially in southern Africa and in the People's Republic of Mozambique. He was informed about the South African regime's failure to respect the letter and spirit of the Nkomati agreement.

"On behalf of the Algerian people and government, Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi warmly congratulated the People's Republic of Mozambique on the success achieved in the struggle against armed gangsterism supported by the apartheid system. He also congratulated the Mozambique people and government on their efforts to restore a just and lasting peace in southern Africa.

"He expressed his deep concern about the explosive political and military situation in southern Africa and, in this context, reaffirmed Algeria's militant and active support for the People's Republic of Mozambique.

"The two ministers condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia and demanded implementation of Resolution 435. They also condemned the constant and persistent aggressions and violations of Angola's sovereign territory by the Pretoria regime.

"The two ministers reaffirmed that the apartheid system must be eradicated so that southern Africa can experience an age of peace, cooperation, and tranquility. They reaffirmed their support for the ANC and SWAPO as the legitimate representatives of the South African and Namibian peoples." The two ministers welcomed the holding of the forthcoming nonaligned summit in the Republic of Zimbabwe — a frontline country. They expressed the conviction that this event is, in particular, an encouragement to the peoples of the region, who are struggling against apartheid and destabilizing actions.

"On behalf of the Mozambique people and government, the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique praised the policy of peace in the Maghreb pursued by the Algerian people and government."

"The two ministers expressed their unswerving solidarity with and support for the struggle being waged by the Saharan people under the leadership of the Polisario Front, their sole legitimate representative, for the recovery of their national rights."

They remain convinced that the solution to the West Saharan question lies in immediate and full implementation of OAU Resolution AHG 104 and in adhering to the decisions and resolutions of the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations.

With regard to the Middle East, the two ministers expressed their support for the Palestinian people's struggle led by the PLO and for their right to a free and sovereign state.

"They condemned Israel's warlike and expansionist policy and called for its withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories."

They expressed their deep concern over the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq, member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Mozambique foreign minister praised Algeria's solidarity with and disinterested support for the People's Republic of Mozambique.

"The two ministers analyzed the conclusions of the last meeting of the Algerian-Mozambique joint cooperation commission, which took place in Algiers. They expressed satisfaction with the results achieved and showed a desire to see the decisions made successfully implemented.

"On behalf of the delegation accompanying him and on his own account, the Algerian foreign minister thanked the Mozambique side for the warm and fraternal welcome given to it during its visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

"His Excellency Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi invited his counterpart, His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano, to make an official friendly visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

"The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The dates will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Mauritanian President Departs After Talks

LD172001 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Colonel Maayouia Ould Taya, chairman of the National Committee and president of Mauritania, accompanied by his wife, left Algeria this morning at the end of his working and friendship visit. They were seen off at Houari Boumediene International Airport by President and FLN Secretary General Chadli Bendjedid and his wife, and by FLN Political Bureau member and minister of Justice Boualem Baki; Minister of Commerce Abdelaziz Khellef; Deputy Minister in Charge of Cooperation Noureddin Harbi; Deputy Minister in Charge of Budget and Public Property Moustapha Ben Ammar; head of international affairs and cooperation at the President's Office, Abdelkader [name indistinct]; and the ambassadors of the two countries.

The two presidents held political talks in camera this morning. Earlier they had political talks attended by the members of both delegations.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Terrorism

AU221331 Vienna KURIER in German 22 Jan 86 p 5

["First part" of "exclusive" interview given by Libyan Revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi to *KURIER* reporter Heinz Nussbaumer in a tent "south of Tripoli" — date not given]

[Text] [Nussbaumer] "Colonel, up to now the Austrians have believed that their sympathy for the fate of the Palestinians would protect them from terrorism — was that naive?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Support of a just cause can never be naive. By the way, the Palestinians know my attitude very well: There must be no Palestinian actions in Vienna. I will now tell you something which up to now only a few people in Austria have known: In contacts, the Austrians informed us that they had received threats from Abu Nidal; some Palestinian prisoners in Vienna (the terrorists involved in the attack on the Vienna Synagogue and the murder of Heinz Nittel — KURIER) were to be freed by force. When we heard that, we told the Palestinian leaders: Please, don't do that."

[Nussbaumer] "Was that before or after the Schwechat drama?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Before, of course. We clearly told the Palestinians that the release of these people must be attempted through negotiations, not by force. We did not want this to happen in a friendly country. But they did it, all the same — presumably in order to get the prisoners out."

[Nussbaumer] "...But they did not say that during and after the attack..."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Probably because their operation failed right at the beginning."

[Nussbaumer] "Do you actually share the view that the murder of innocent people must be punished?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "This is a difficult matter. I believe these people cannot be assessed by the yardstick of conventional law. If we want to do that, then we must do it everywhere. Then the Israelis who committed genocide in Lebanon must be sentenced under Lebanese law — that would probably mean a death sentence for Arik Sharon (Israel's former defense minister — KURIER). Then the Israeli pilots who bombed Tunis would also have to be sentenced under Tunisian law."

[Nussbaumer] "Are you ready to declare publicly: 'Although I support the Palestinian cause I do not support actions such as those in Vienna and Rome, nor people such as Abu Nidal — for this is sheer terrorism'?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "This is another of those difficult problems. We as states are bound by norms of law — but who can restrict people such as the Palestinians and convince them not to do something? I am against terrorism — the true terrorists are indeed the Israelis — but the principle prevails: Here is someone fighting for a just cause. As long as they are doing that, I am going to support them."

[Nussbaumer] "Regardless of what they do?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Let me make myself quite clear once more: The criterion for our support is their just cause, not their deeds. And there is no getting away from that. The Americans do not ask the Israeli Government, either, what it does with the weapons that come from the United States. Take the Palestinians: Do you really believe they would tell us in advance the details of their operations? I am telling you: They don't do that."

[Nussbaumer] "Let us try a different approach: Next time you see Abu Nidal, what are you going to tell him?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "I have already pointed out that we have appealed to the Palestinian groups not to use force to achieve the release of the prisoners in Vienna. Everything else is their business and their responsibility — not ours. We discuss neither the tactics nor the details of their operations."

[Nussbaumer] "And Rome and Vienna have not altered anything about this?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "No, because the Palestinians act regardless of whether or not we accept it. From their viewpoint their struggle serves the resolution of their problem — regardless about how we feel about it."

[Nussbaumer] "Colonel, let me remind you of two remarks you have made. The first: 'If Abu Nidal is a terrorist, then George Washington was also a terrorist.' And the second: 'IF the United States attacks, then we will have millions of Abu Nidals.' If I interpret your words correctly, then you regard Abu Nidal not as a terrorist but as a freedom fighter..."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "That is correct."

[Nussbaumer] "But this is precisely the problem we are having with you..."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Abu Nidal is Abu Nidal. What happened in Vienna and Rome is quite a different matter..."

[Nussbaumer] "Do you mean to say that it is not Abu Nidal who is responsible for Vienna and Rome?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "As far as I know, to this day there is at any rate no proof that Abu Nidal is to blame. Who has any evidence? But even if your assumption were correct — I am only saying this for the sake of argument — then this would still not mean that Abu Nidal was not a legitimate leader of a Palestinian group. For, if your logic were to apply, then this would also make the U.S. Government, which supports Israel, not a legitimate government but a terrorist government."

[Nussbaumer] "Once more: We had in Vienna a tragedy with Austrian victims, and Abu Nidal was the presumable wirepuller. Our problem is that you regard this man as a freedom fighter..."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "I insist on my distinction between those who have attacked in Rome and Vienna and Abu Nidal. And I am taking the liberty to remark: The responsibility of the Israelis for the most terrible things in Lebanon, where tanks simply rolled over cars packed with refugees' families, is indeed far more obvious than the responsibility of Abu Nidal for the attacks in Vienna and Rome."

[Nussbaumer] "But the Austrians have nothing whatever to do with the Middle East conflict...."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Nor have the Lebanese and the Tunisians."

[Nussbaumer] "But at least they belong in the conflict region..."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Perhaps we should glance at the map: Austria is presumably closer to Palestine than Tunisia."

[Nussbaumer] "Except Tunisia, where the PLO has its headquarters, is politically closer to the Middle East conflict than Austria..."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "I am telling you once more: The Tunisian Government, of all governments, was and is most certainly not part of the Middle East conflict."

[Nussbaumer] "Speaking of that: Tunisian authorities declared immediately after the drama of Vienna that the terrorists' passports had been stolen from Tunisian guest workers in Libya, or had been taken away from them before they were thrown out of the country. Have you any evidence whether these assertions are correct or false?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "This is really quite a ridiculous matter — I do not want to bother with it. This is a matter for immigration authorities, or police, or secret services — or, best of all, the police department in charge of faked passports. I tell you honestly: That is the first time I have heard about this story, from you."

[Nussbaumer] "After the Schwechat attack there were many who said the Palestinians gave a real slap in the face to Bruno Kreisky's policy of friendship with the Arabs. Are you aware of it?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "A man like Kreisky, who supports a just cause, cannot pursue any wrong policy. I am convinced that he has not adopted his attitude because he wants to be thanked and honored for it. He who believes in a cause also reckons with criticism and some defeats — but this will certainly not alter anything about his belief in justice."

[Nussbaumer] "Thus, do you regard it as conceivable that one of the motives behind the Vienna attack might be the deliberate attempt to destroy Kreisky's Middle East policy?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "We don't know what these people wanted. We don't know what was going on in their heads. They do not ask

Arab governments for permission, indeed they do not even ask their own leaders. They can do a hundred such things in a day, without contacting the headquarters of their group."

[Nussbaumer] "A ticklish question: Which sector of the Arab world could be partly responsible for the attacks of Vienna and Rome, or could have been helpful behind the scenes?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "I don't think that any country in the Arab world is responsible for it. The Palestinians have done this, they alone have to take the consequences. For actions such as these they do not need any tanks, airplanes, or submarines. Believe me: A Kalashnikov gun can be found anywhere."

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks With YAR's Salih 22 Jan

LD221352 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The brother leader of the Great Fatah Revolution had a telephone conversation this morning with Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR. They discussed the development of the situation in the PDRY.

The brother leader of the revolution has received a cable from Ethiopian President Haile Mariam Mengistu dealing with the development of the situation in the PDRY.

Major Jallud Press Conference on U.S. 'Terrorism'

LD221303 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2040 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Press conference by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud with foreign and local journalists on 16 January; place not given; questions in English followed by Arabic translation except where indicated — recorded]

[Text] [Jallud] At the beginning of the meeting, I would like to emphasize the following points:

First, no power on earth can eliminate us politically and revolutionarily speaking. We may be eliminated physically, but not politically, for example. No power, neither Reagan nor the Reagan administration, can defeat us psychologically. We cannot budge an inch from any position we take or belief we harbor. Our position on the causes of freedom is a principle, and the most sacred struggle on earth is the struggle of the Palestinian people and the struggle of the people of South Africa.

The second point is that I hope that you have been shown that the claims that the problem is with Al-Qadhdhafi are untrue, and that you have noticed that all the Libyan people are bracing themselves for confrontation. I personally believe in all the ideas put forward by the brother colonel, and that I would die in defense of these ideas. The fact that the mass media, Reagan, and the terrorist Reagan administration are trying to pretend that the problem is with Al-Qadhdhafi cannot be believed by anyone.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi represents a state of mind of the youth in the Arab world, Africa, the world, and even in the United States itself. He represents a mass uprising to confront the United States and U.S. arrogance. All revolutionaries in Libya, the Arab world, Africa, and in the world are Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The United States knows, the U.S. Administration and Reagan know that neither Al-Qadhdhafi nor the Libyan people are terrorists, but to the U.S. Administration and to Reagan, standing with the liberation movements and resisting the United States is terrorism, and resisting U.S. arrogance is also terrorism. The Arab nation knows that the United States is hostile to us because the United States is hostile to the aspirations of the Arab nation for unity, liberation of Palestine, building of socialism, and the incitement undertaken by the brother colonel of the popular masses.

Furthermore, it is clear that the terrorist administration headed by Reagan has tried to isolate Libya, but we now find that the United States is isolated. Now all people, all the democratic forces, are with Libya against the United States, and now Reagan is the one isolated in the black house.

We cannot be isolated and we cannot be besieged because the revolution can neither be isolated nor besieged. The fact is that Reagan, the terrorist Reagan administration, know that Al-Qadhdhafi does not carry explosives or guns, but he carries ideas that herald better for the world and the peoples of the world, and these ideas are stronger than bombs and fleets. Ideas are more powerful than missiles and tanks and more powerful than even the atom that Reagan possesses. The Libyan people are a small people and cannot be besieged economically. A U.S. blockade would benefit it; it would lead our people to seek to feed and dress themselves with their own means.

Even if the Western states blackmail us and submit to the U.S. line, we are ready to switch our trade to the socialist states, to the Soviet Union and China. We reject blackmail and the linking of the Libyan people with terrorism. The Libyan people are the greatest victims of the terrorism of the U.S. Administration.

We think that there is an invitation available for newsmen to visit Libya, any place they may want to visit, to see for themselves that Libya has farms, plants, and schools. They would see things other than what Ronald Reagan told the Americans about terrorist camps. They would see factories, farms, schools, hospitals. I want to underline another important point: The U.S. Administration and Reagan have no right, no legitimacy, and no ability to attack the Libyan people. It is not true that Reagan can attack us but that he just does not want to. He has neither the right nor ability to do so.

A very important point: We reject the viewpoints of Reagan and the U.S. White House on terrorism. We believe that the United Nations Organization is the one entitled to define what terrorism is, and ways of facing up to terrorism. We have called for this since the seventies. I want to stress that all the revolutionary forces in Libya, all the masses in Libya, all the revolutionary forces in the Arab world, all the Arab masses, all the youth and revolutionaries in Africa, all the popular masses in Africa and throughout the world are with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. You have seen on television screens and through the mass media the millions that had come out for Al-Qadhdhafi in Senegal, Mali, Ghana, and Burkina Faso. They came out to welcome Al-Qadhdhafi. This is an answer to Reagan's lie that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is a terrorist. It has never happened before in Africa's history that millions go out to welcome one person. I do not believe they were forced to do so. It was clear from their faces and gestures that they came out on their own volition. In fact, Reagan is not facing Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He is facing a state of revolution, a popular movement due to Al-Qadhdhafi's ideas, throughout the world.

It is time for the American people to understand the truth, and time for the U.S. Administration to stop describing people's struggle as terrorism and liberation movements as terrorists. The United States, the Reagan administration, the Pentagon and U.S. intelligence are the theoreticians of terrorism and the ones who actually practice terrorism. Reagan himself has tried to get Al-Qadhdhafi assassinated. Lumumba, Allende, and many strugglers were assassinated by the U.S. Administration and U.S. intelligence. Lumumba, Allende, etc.

We have faith in ourselves and we know what we are doing. The U.S. Administration cannot defeat us psychologically or make us doubt ourselves. Thank you.

Will this be published in the mass media?

[Unidentified speaker] Yes.

[Jallud] All right.

[Question] [Sentence indistinct]

[Translator] A question from the NBC network. The question says: When did President Reagan attempt to get Col al-Qadhdhafi assassinated?

[Jallud] [Words indistinct]

[Translator in English] The answer: This was published in the mass media, the newspapers.

[Jallud] This is known.

[Correspondent in English, no translation] I did not get to read it. I was...

[Jallud, interrupting] And the most recent news about this was what *THE WASHINGTON POST* published about the attempt, the U.S. plan.

[Correspondent in English] I do not believe *THE WASHINGTON POST* story.

[Jallud] You are free to believe or not.

[Correspondent in English, no translation] But what are the facts? What happened? Which is...

[Jallud, interrupting] The officers of U.S. intelligence, on orders from Reagan and the director of intelligence, are the ones that trained the terrorist groups that had entered Libya. They trained them in Sudan; the U.S. officers trained them and they entered with the aim of assassinating Col al-Qadhdhafi and striking vital economic installations of the Libyan people. They were trained under the supervision of U.S. intelligence. When Reagan says that the problem is with Al-Qadhdhafi, this means that he has Al-Qadhdhafi personally in mind and that he is preparing for a terrorist act against Al-Qadhdhafi. He wants to convince the public about this.

[Correspondent in English] Are you referring to a plot last November or a plot before that?

[Jallud] That plot and also before that. There exists a decree, a special decree for the poisoning of Al-Qadhdhafi.

[Correspondent] When was that?

[Jallud] A few years back. We can go back to...I have no exact dates, but you can go back to facts. It has been published.

[Correspondent in English] Was there an assassination attempt in November, 2 or 3 months ago?

[Jallud] No, there has not been an attempt. I did not say this. I said that the preoccupation of Reagan, the U.S. Administration, and U.S. intelligence is to liquidate Al-Qadhdhafi physically through an act of terrorism.

[Al-Hadi (?Habib)] What are the steps that should be taken by the Arab foreign ministers who are due to meet at the end of the month regarding the U.S. threats and the hostile economic measures recently taken by the U.S. Administration against Libya?

[Jallud] This will be left for the Arab brothers to decide. We will submit a working paper. We are in the same front, in the same world.

[CBS correspondent in English] What is the number of Soviet citizens working in Libya?

[Jallud] In fact, we have no permanent experts in Libya. I mean, people come for a specified period, like someone who comes here from the United States or it is like when we sign a contract for building a power station and some people come here to build it and train people to use it.

[David (?Grundy) from the *SUNDAY TIMES* in English] Is it still your policy, Major, to liquidate the strayed dogs in Europe and (?elsewhere) like in Egypt?

[Jallud] We do not give any importance to these people. We do not even think about them because they are, in fact, a dead force, I mean politically dead. We have no intention of doing so, as in fact we do encourage them to return to Libya. But we do not, however, guarantee that a revolutionary youth might not act of his own initiative, which is not planned or decided by us.

[*SUNDAY TIMES* correspondent in English] So the attempts against former Prime Minister Bakkush in Egypt were purely the work of volunteers? They were not ordered by the Libyan Government?

[Jallud] We guess that they were carried out by someone, whom we do not know, or that they were the work of Egyptian intelligence.

[Judy Miller of *THE NEW YORK TIMES* in English] We have heard for a while about the revolutionary committees and revolutionary guards and, Col al-Qadhdhafi told us when he met with us that he knew that there were some people in the Army, in the established Armed Forces, who were unhappy about the growing role of the revolutionary committees and the revolutionary guards. That is what Col Al-Qadhdhafi told us. Because Major Jallud is supervising these groups, can he please tell us what exactly is their role in the military and in what specific ways have they changed military policy?

[Jallud] The movement of the military revolutionary committee is, in fact, part of the movement of the revolutionary committees as a whole. They do stress the revolution, spread its ideas, and revolutionize the Armed Forces. In a way, for example, they would instigate the Armed Forces to train the people and to speed up the elimination of the regular Army and the establishment of the people's authority. They do not, however, have an official mission to give order to that effect; they have to do it through persuasion and instigation.

At the same time and because of the ideas they advocate, they should give an example to the Armed Forces and thus make the Armed Forces be in the service of the people and in the service of the revolution as an unionist and revolutionary force, mobilized for the liberation of Palestine. The traditional Army should be eliminated as soon as possible. This can be achieved when the level of the people's training matches the level of Army training.

It is an opportunity for you, and I am inviting you, to visit the secondary schools and the faculties. Concerning the (?revolutionary) guards, well it is the same everywhere. In each country there is a guard, a royal guard, or a republican guards. These guards are recruited to do their duties, for which they are paid. It is the same thing here with us. We have a traditional Jamahiri guard that is recruited to do its job for money. We want to see an end to these traditional guards and the establishment of the revolutionary Jamahiri guards, which will not be a permanent force. I mean it will be formed from volunteers who will be doing their usual jobs, farming, teaching, and studying. There will be no ruler, president, or monarch that will need someone to defend him. Therefore, a person will have to hire someone and pay him. Then the security will be guaranteed by the people who own the authority and the wealth and the weapons. Thus the police will disappear, as well as the regular guards and the regular army.

I do not know how U.S. intelligence gathered that there is resentment in the Army. Sometimes they say it is because of some economic measures, and some other times they say it is because of the involvement of the revolutionary committees. We are ready, in fact, (?to allow) them to visit any place that they would like to visit. If you are really searching for the truth we are ready to help you get the information as it is. Thank you.

[Norwegian TV correspondent in English] Where has the economic war against Libya hurt you most?

[Jallud] In fact, since Reagan took office and even toward the end of Carter's term, relations began to deteriorate. Now the problem is a problem for the buyers and not the vendors; everyone is looking for a market. I have read some statements made by Europeans who said that the United States always begins a boycott and then fails to see it through. That is what the Europeans think. We have several agreements with some U.S. companies, which do contact us in defiance of such an order for a boycott.

Reagan has stated that the Libyans have been successful in overcoming the U.S. blockade. All people are eager to find a market. We have a 3-year plan, starting this year, which amounts to 15 billion Libyan dinars, nearly 50 million dollars. Many markets do rely upon the Libyan market, which is a stable market because the Libyan regime is a stable regime, as the system of the people's congresses and people's committees can not be eliminated easily by anyone. The financial institutions, as you might be aware of, have stated that the most successful measures to overcome the economic crisis are the Libyan ones, and called on other people to follow the Libyan example. We are not really perturbed and, if Reagan wants confrontation with Libya, he will have to confront the Arab nation from the (?Arabian) gulf to the (?Atlantic) ocean, and we are determined to see this. He will have also to confront an Islamic confrontation because Reagan represents a new kind of crusade against Islam and Arabs. He thinks that he can pick up the flags of European colonialism, which had fallen, pick them up anew and challenge the Arab world. He knows, however, that the people's consciousness will not permit him to do so nor will it allow it. Thank you.

[Correspondent in English] Please, in the 3-year plan, what does the 15 billion dollars mean?

[Jallud] The expenditure of the 3-year plan.

[*NEW YORK TIMES* correspondent in English] Earlier on the colonel said that Libya was studying a possible response to the U.S. decision to freeze Libyan assets in the United States. (?Has there been) a decision on whether or not Libya will freeze U.S. assets?

[Jallud] The decision is in the hands of the people's congresses, which have the right to make such decisions. The congresses are now in session and a decision might follow. Also, some finance and economic experts are studying the matter. The final decision will, however, be in the hands of congresses.

[Correspondent in English] Major Jallud, this is a question that I know I should ask Col al-Qadhdhafi, but we heard the speech that he made yesterday, on the (?birthday) anniversary of the late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, in which he told the guerrillas that he will be willing to train them in Libya on terrorist and suicide mission. Could you please tell us what Col al-Qadhdhafi or what you believe Col al-Qadhdhafi meant by this statement last night?.

[Jallud] First of all, I would say that Col al-Qadhdhafi did not say terrorist attack, he said suicide attack.

[Female correspondent, in English] He said irhabiyyah [terrorist]; I am sorry...

[Jallud, interrupting] The United States decided on confrontation against us. It was inevitable that we should take [word indistinct] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi does not belong to the Libyan people alone, but to the entire Arab nation, Islamic and African world. We have received cables from tens of thousands of volunteers (?expecting to come here). This is because they regard the battle against the United States as their own battle. If we see that the United States is continuing with the confrontation, then we will begin the mobilization. What do you want us to do? We have not gone to the United States. The United States has come to us. Now there are tens of thousands of Arab, African, and Muslim youths awaiting orders to come to Libya to be trained on suicidal fedayeen operations. This is because if war breaks out against the United States it will not be limited; it will be comprehensive. We put full responsibility in this regard on the U.S. President and the U.S. Administration. The whole world should be aware of that. We are not responsible whatsoever. Any (?development) will be the responsibility of Reagan and the U.S. Administration. The lie being spread by Reagan and the U.S. Administration about Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi or the Libyan people will not deceive the Arab nation, nor will it deceive the (?American) or the African peoples. If the confrontation begins, then it will be comprehensive. It will be without any restriction. Even from the religious point of view [words indistinct]. We are not (?racists). [words indistinct] We shall not be handcuffed [words indistinct].

[Correspondent in English] Could I ask the major [words indistinct] some clarification that the Tunisian passports found on the terrorists responsible for the massacre at Rome airport had been in fact taken from Tunisians in Libya; what has he to say about that?

[Jallud] This is a very ridiculous excuse. We have lost 11,000 lost passports. We have informed the Italian Government about that. [words indistinct] It is not a problem. Anyhow, the Tunisian Government has not informed Interpol about these passports. This is a naive excuse. Those people [the terrorists at Rome airport] have no real passports; they have not come (?to) Libya and have not been trained in Libya. [words indistinct] unless there is a premeditated (?intention) to attack Libya. We have a Libyan proverb which says [words indistinct] then you will find them. Therefore, these are funny and naive (?accusations). Even you, who asked the question, are not convinced of your own question. (?Those who are behind the) passports are the U.S. authorities. U.S. intelligence is an expert on this.

[Correspondent, in English] Major Jallud, what is your relationship with Abu Nidal? We have heard a lot of rumors about him living here. Could you say exactly what the relationship is? I mean with his organization?

[Jallud] We back the detachments of the Palestinian revolution, as the brother colonel said. People change. We are not guardians over the Palestinians. We are not responsible for their actions. As for the liberation of Palestine it is our own responsibility [words indistinct].

People's Congress Urges Spain To Cancel Decision

LD222011 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Jan (JANA) — The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has stressed, in a statement concerning the Spanish Government's decision to recognize the Zionist enemy, that this step taken by the Gonzalez government will encourage the Zionist enemy to carry out new criminal practices against the unarmed civilian Arabs in occuped Palestine and Lebanon.

The secretariat urged the Spanish Government in its statement issued Wednesday to cancel its decision. It also urged the Arab League to shoulder its responsibilities so that this decision does not become valid and so encourage some African and European countries to recognize the Zionist entity.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress also appealed, in its statement, to Spanish public opinion regarding this attitude that has harmed Spanish-Arab relations, stressing the Arab nation's historic relations with Spain and stating that these relations cannot be monopolized by any government and that we shall struggle alongside the Spanish people to alter this stance.

'Most' Basic People's Congresses Conclude Debates

LD221644 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1540 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Jan (JANA) — Most basic people's congresses have now concluded debates here regarding items on their agenda at their third ordinary session for 1395 after the prophet's demise, corresponding to 1986. The Libyan masses have devoted their latest meetings to discussions of the U.S. crusade-type conspiracy against Libya, and the economic measures announced by Reagan, aimed at containing the Muslim Arab Libyan people's ambitions in the service of Muslims and in confronting their enemies.

On the other hand, Arab citizens present in the Jamahiriyah have echoed one another and held Arab congresses throughout Libya, at which they affirmed their readiness to die in defense of the Islamic al-Fatih revolution, and to confront all crusade-type attempts aiming to impugn the Arab and Islamic role played by the Arab Libyan people throughout the world.

Muslim 'Jihad Battalions' To Be Formed for Defense

LD222000 Tripoli JANA in English 1907 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 10, Jan 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The meeting of East Africa's callers, which was held recently in the capital of Burundi, Bujumbura, declared its solidarity and standing by the Muslim people of Jamahiriyah in its confrontation with the brutal crusade which the leader of international terrorism — America — launches against the Islamic Al-Fatih September Revolution because it is the invincible bastion of Islam repulsing all the attacks of the enemies of Islam everywhere.

At the end of its week-long session, during which the meeting studies many subjects of interest to the Islamic call in Africa and Asia, it issued a final communique saying that Muslim masses will form Jihad battalions to defend Jamahiriyah and its Muslim people.

Messages of Support Against U.S.-Israeli Pressure

Banghazi Foreign Community Support

LD231013 Tripoli JANA in English 0858 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Al Bayan al Awal, Jumada Awal 11, Jan 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A conference was held yesterday in Arab Unity Hall in al Bayan al Awal (Banghazi) of foreign colonies living in this city in support with the Libyan Arab people against U.S.-Zionist threats.

In a statement released by these participating colonies, they expressed their full support for al-Jamahiriyah, condemning both U.S.-Zionist threats and provocations and the latest U.S. economic sanctions against al-Jamahiriyah.

The foreign colonies living in the city of al Bayan al Awal (Banghazi) have decided to stand firmly by al-Jamahiriyah through the following steps:

First: Should a terrorist U.S.-Zionist military aggression be launched against al-Jamahiriyah they would be guerrillas fighting USA worldwide and would strike at U.S. interests inside and outside it.

Second: Placing themselves at the disposal of the Libyan leadership becoming human bombs to fight the U.S. enemy everywhere.

Third: Out of the responsibility we shoulder and our realization that al-Jamahiriyah is a fortress of freedom and harbinger of the emancipation of mankind and in reply to the freezing of Libyan assets in USA, they have decided not to transfer outside Libya their one-month salaries and keep the rates of exchange in hard currency inside al-Jamahiriyah.

Fourth: They have decided to be supportive of and propagate the Third Universal Theory and abide with all [words indistinct] capabilities outside al-Jamahiriyah by exposing the terrorist role practised by USA against the people of al-Jamahiriyah and would make use of world mass media at their disposal worldwide to face up to U.S. terrorism.

Fifth: They have decided to participate in the fields of economic development and reclaiming the uncultivated lands into arable and fertile in al-Jamahiriyah. They have also decided to cooperate with their brotherly Libyans in the technical field to achieve the objectives of the Libyan Arab people in all spheres of production.

OAPEC Confirms Backing

LD222106 Tripoli JANA in English 1905 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, Jumada Awal 10, Jan.22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) confirms its backing and support to the people of Jamahiriyah in its brave confrontation to U.S.-Zionist threats and provocations.

OAPEC confirmed their standing, with all their capabilities, by the side of the Libyan Arab people in confronting the oppressive economic measures the Reagan administration had taken against the Libyan Arab people.

Polish Envoy Pledges Support

LD221515 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1245 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Talk by Wlodzimierz Sawczuk, Polish envoy to Libya; date and place not given; Sawczuk in Polish with sentence by sentence translation into Arabic — recorded]

[Text] The aggressive actions of the United States against revolutionary Libya reaffirm a universally known fact that a policy of intimidation and terror with regard to states and peoples that reject U.S. domination is to be found behind the facade of declarations about combating international terrorism. The recent events at the Rome and Vienna airports served as a pretext to place the responsibility for these events on Libya, without regard to the fact that the Libyan Jamahiriyah has repeatedly emphasized that it had nothing in common with these or other terrorist acts. Currently, the matters are not confined merely to threats against, or blackmail to the Jamahiriyah. The U.S. Administration has undertaken practical steps which bear witness to the intention of carrying out an open armed aggression against a sovereign and peaceful country, which Libya is. President Reagan has announced new sanctions which, in practice, ban any and all economic or trade contact between the United States and Libya. The intention here is to undermine Libya's economy even more.

The United States has arrogated to itself a right to perform the function of the world's gendarme so as to be able to punish — as it sees fit — the nations which do not wish to model their present or future existence according to the U.S. scenario.

It must be clearly emphasized that it is not the Arab states which pursue an independent policy, but it is those who, raising terrorism to the rank of state policy, trample underfoot the legitimate rights and interests of sovereign states and nations, propagate an ideology of national and racial hatred, aspire to escalate tension in the world and to intensify the arms race and fan up the atmosphere of war psychosis, that bear the real responsibility for unleashing of terrorism throughout the world.

The world knows only too well that the U.S. Government for many years has been pursuing a policy of state terrorism with regard to numerous states, including Poland and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, applying diplomatic and political pressure and introducing economic blockades. Experience teaches us, however, that power politics cannot succeed. Nations that have chosen their own path of development are able to defend their right to a peaceful and creative existence, are able to oppose resolutely any and all aggression, economic and armed alike.

It is with admiration that we regard the resolute and determined stance of the public of the Jamahiriyah, ready to face the U.S.-Israeli aggression. The Polish people feel solidarity with the struggle of the Libyan people and condemn the anti-Libyan course of the policy pursued by the United States and Israel and the economic restrictions introduced by the U.S. Government against Libya as being against international Law, and express solidarity with the actions of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah which aim to defend its own country's independence and sovereignty.

During the latest visit by General Jaruzelski, the leader of our nation, and during his talks with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, both sides resolutely condemned any type of economic restrictions or pressures, applied by the United States against Poland and Libya, and reasserted their right to pursue compensation accruing to them therefrom.

Today we reassert this truth with all the vigor at our disposal. We are convinced that the Libyan nation, rallied round its leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, will not cave in to imperialist and Zionist pressure.

MAURITANIA

President Returns From ANAD Summit

AB201038 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Head of state Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya returned to Nouakchott early yesterday afternoot from Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, where he participated in the extraordinary summit of member-states of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD] and Benin on the reconciliation between Mali and Burkina Faso. The head of state made the following statement to the national press:

From 17 to 18 January 1986, I participated with my counterparts from Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Benin in the extraordinary summit of the ANAD devoted to the settlement of the dispute between our brothers from Burkina Faso and Mali. The frankness and the high degree of responsibility which characterized the discussions helped to surmount all the obstacles which impeded the way to reconciliation between these two brotherly countries which chose to substitute understanding and harmony for enmity and misunderstanding. I am delighted with this spirit and send my sincerest congratulations to my brother heads of state of Burkina Faso and Mali for this courageous act of responsibility.

Besides the deliberations of the ANAD summit, I also held fruitful talks with the participating heads of state, and especially with my elder brother, Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. We took the opportunity to exchange views on various aspects of fraternal relations of cooperation between our two countries.

I take this opportunity to send my sincere thanks to President Houphouet-Boigny and through him to the Ivorian people for their genuinely African reception and all the care given to me and my delegation throughout our stay in the sister Republic of Ivory Coast.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives USSR Envoy 22 Jan

LD221305 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Marrakech, Jan 22 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco received Tuesday in Marrakech the Soviet ambassador to Morocco, Mr Malik Fazylov.

SUDAN

Carter, Andrew Young Arrive in Khartoum

JN221100 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 22 Jan (SUNA) — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived here this morning on a 1-day visit to Sudan. He was accompanied by a delegation including Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young and chairman of the Japanese Sea Navigation Development Corporation (Rio Shio Sjan).

Meet With Siwar al-Dhahab

JN221600 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 22 Jan (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his delegation this morning in the presence of Dr Husayn Sulayman Abu Salih, minister of health and acting minister of natural resources.

Abu Salih stated that Carter was briefed on children's vaccination in the national capital, as well as on plans prepared by the Sudanese Government to vaccinate children in all regions by the end of 1990 in ccooperation with UNICEF. Abu Salih added that they reviewed the obstacles this campaign may face represented in cooling equipment to preserve the vaccine, training, and financial support.

Regarding agriculture, Abu Salih said that they reviewed the results of studies by the agriculture research department and a group of U.S. experts on seeds that are known for resisting drought and for their good production.

Dr Abu Salih, who attended the meeting, pointed out that Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his appreciation for former President Carter and his accompanying delegation, who are currently on a visit to the country, within the framework of the green revolution, expressing their concern about the issue of drought in Africa and about tackling this issue. Carter expressed his readiness to cooperate with Sudan in the agriculture field and in any field to fight desertification.

USSR Delegation Arrives for Economic Talks

JN221443 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 22 Jan (SUNA) — Talks between a Soviet economic delegation and officials from the Finance and Economic Planning Ministry will begin here tomorrow, Thursday.

The Soviet economic delegation arrived in the country at dawn today on a visit that will last until 2 February.

Siwar al-Dhahab Returns From Djibouti Meeting

JN171434 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1423 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 17 Jan (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab and the accompanying delegation returned home from Djibouti this afternoon after attending the East and Central African inter-governmental authority meetings on drought and desertification. In a press statement, his excellency explained that the meeting was a good opportunity to discuss a large number of common issues within the framework of dialogue and mutual understanding. He indicated that the meeting included the leaders of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, and Sudan.

Comments on Meeting With Mengistu

JN181122 Khartoum SUNA in English
1020 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan. 18, SUNA - Transitional Military Council Chairman Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab has said a meeting he held at the sidelines of the summit meeting of the intergovernmental authority on drought and development [IGADD] with Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam would "soon produce its good results."

Speaking to SUNA upon his return yesterday from Dijibouti where the summit was held, Siwar al-Dhahab said the 60-minute meeting, which came at Mengistu's initiative, dealt with bilateral issues.

"We have agreed on practical steps towards intensifying bilateral contacts and boosting cooperation," Siwar al-Dhahab said.

Relations between Sudan and Ethiopia had been strained over the latter harbouring the southern rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] led by Col. John Garang.

The Sudanese side had repeatedy signalled willingness to improve relations with Ethiopia but the latter appreared to be reticent in response to the Sudanese initiative. However, Siwar al-Dhahab failed to disclose whether he discussed with Mengistu the issue of the rebels.

On a separate meeting he held with Ugandan President Tito Okello, Siwar al-Dhahab said besides discussing bilateral cooperation he has reaffirmed Sudan's belief in dialogue as a sole means for solving internal dispute in African countries.

Siwar al-Dhahab said the IGADD summit, which brought together heads of state of Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Somalia besides Sudan, provided a good opportunity for exchange on views on common topics.

With Kenya's Arap Moi

JN181125 Khartoum SUNA in English
1030 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan. 18, SUNA - Chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] Gen. 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab conferred with the Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi at the sidelines of the summit meeting of the inter-governmental authority on drought and development [IGADD] held in Djibouti, the daily *AL-HADAF* newspaper published here today reported.

AL-HADAF, the organ of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party quoted diplomatic sources as saying the meeting between Siwar al-Dhahab and Moi aims at continuing the latter efforts that started earlier to mediate between Sudan's government and Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM].

The details of Djibouti meetings will not be announced unless Moi completes his contacts with John Garang, leader of SPLM, the source added.

The IGADD summit, which brought together heads of state of Ethipia, Kenya, Uganda, and Somalia besides Sudan wound up sessions at Djibouti last week.

Receives Message From Gorbachev

JN211512 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1440 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Jan (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received Soviet Ambassador Yevgeniy Vasilyevich this morning. In a statement to the press after the meeting, the Soviet ambassador said he had conveyed a message to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the Soviet program for nuclear disarmament until 2000, which was announced by Gorbachev on 15 January. The ambassador said the program will be implemented in three stages and that the money saved by the program will be used in economic and social development in the developed countries. The Soviet ambassador said that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his appreciation for the Soviet initiative and said that it aims at saving the world from the dangers of nuclear arms and at acheiving international stability and security.

The Soviet ambassador added that during the meeting they discussed steps aimed at promoting cooperation between the

USSR and Sudan. He pointed out the visit which a Soviet economic delegation will pay to Sudan soon to discuss ways to reconstruct projects established by the USSR in the country, such as canning factories and grain silos. He pointed out that another Soviet trade delegation will arrive in Khartoum soon to sign a protocol on cultural cooperation [as received] between the two countries for 1986-87.

Chief of Staff Returns From 2-Week PRC Visit

JN221730 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1715 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 22 Jan (SUNA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, Transitional Military Council member and chief of staff, has asserted that his visit to the PRC was successful, fruitful, and achieved all its objectives. Lt Gen Khalil returned from the PRC yesterday after a 2-week visit during which he conveyed a message from General Siwar al-Dhahab, Military Council chairman and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, to PRC President Xiannian on relations of cooperation between the two countries.

Defense Minister Says Red Sea Units Alerted

GF210846 Doha QNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Jan (QNA) — Sudanese Defense Minister Staff Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has stated that the Sudanese air defense units on the Red Sea and the Palestinian troops stationed in Sudan have been alerted to confront any possible aggression, especially after the confirmation of recent reports on hostile aircraft flights over the Red Sea.

In a statement to *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper published here today, the Sudanese minister expressed his belief that the United States would not attack Libya because of the unified Arab position and the Soviet position rejecting any aggression.

Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah said that the situation in southern Sudan is very reassuirng, except for some hostile activities in the southern lakes, to which John Garang has sent some troops.

'Outlaw' Pockets in Equatoria 'Liquidated'

JN221430 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1420 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Juba, 22 Jan (SUNA) — Equatoria Region Governor Peter Syrlo announced that the Armed Forces have liquidated pockets of outlaws affiliated with John Garang's forces who infiltrated the border area between the Equatoria and Upper Nile regions. In a statement issued here yesterday, Syrlo asserted that security in the Equatoria is stable. He urged citizens to cooperate with the authorities in monitoring the outlaws' moves and to avoid contacting or cooperating with them.

SPLA: 5-Year Conflict in Yirol Concludes

EA221552 (Clandestine) Radio of The Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] has learnt that the 5-year long bitter conflict between Lau and (Ador) sections in Yirol has now been ended. Radio SPLA correspondent in the area says that the resolution of the conflict came after Twik Twik's commander, Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Aweid Akuot, succeeded in bringing the two sides together. Following the reconciliation, Lt-Col Daniel Aweid Akuot was thanked by citizens from the two sides for the key role he played in helping Lau and (Ador) section to put their differences behind them and turn over a new page in their relationships.

Radio SPLA correspondent has also added that a number of distinguished persons from the area have likewise expressed their gratitude to the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] leader for what they have described as another major political triumph for the movement. These citizens noted that the hand of the ruling minority clique regimes of Khartoum in the various tribal conflicts was quite obvious. The clique regimes, they said, deliberately stirred up conflicts and fueled them between Sudan's different nationalities so that they may remain in power. They quoted as examples the Nuer-Anuak conflicts around Akobo and the long-standing Dinka-Baggara conflicts.

However, the citizens, who included Comrade (Enos Chawat Nyal), expressed their confidence that the SPLA-SPLM, by virtue of the solutions it advocates to Sudan's problems would be able to contain such conflicts.

Revolutionary Committees Deny Official Fired

JN191036 Khartoum SUNA in English
1015 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 19 (SUNA) — 'Abdallah Zakariya is still posted as the general coordinator of the revolutionary committees in Sudan, a statement signed and sealed by the revolutionary committees coordinator office affirmed.

The statement went on to say that the tract which was recently released saying that 'Abdallah Zakariya was sacked from the revolutionary committees general coordinator office was issued by a renegade group, and further described the dissident group's tract as a hired attempt intended to defame the status of the revolutionary committees.

The revolutionary guards delivered all their arms and are now acting in a limited, peaceful and democratic context, the statement said.

A group from the revolutionary committees issued last Thursday a tract abolishing the post of general coordinator which is occupied by 'Abdallah Zakariya and approving the principle of collective leadership. On the other hand, a spate of news reported today that the Transitional Council consented to have 'Abdallah Zakariyah brought before a court for committing illegal detention and torture.

The revolutionary committees movement is a pro-Libyan organization surfaced in the Sudan after the toppling of Numayri's regime.

Attorney General on Strikes, Ghabbush, Garang

JN181128 Khartoum SUNA in English
1035 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan. 18, SUNA - The attorney general said that the Council of Ministers will give no attention to the strikes and will not respond to any pressures from the trade unions.

The attorney general denied any political considerations regarding Chairman Philip 'Abass Ghabbush. The release of politicians is the National Security Council responsibility, the attorney general explained in his speech to the National Islamic Front organ *AL-RAYAH* issued here today.

The attorney general called for the convening of the reconciliation conference inside the Sudanese borders whether Garang participated in it or not.

Despite Garang movement carrying arms alone but it does not represent all the political forces in the south of Sudan, the attorney general concluded. (as received)

Al-Tayyib Protests Media Treatment of Cases

JN211832 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Jan (SUNA) — 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, first defendant in the case of the Falasha Jews transported to Israel and in other cases of corruption in the dissolved state security organ, has protested against the media's treatment of cases in which he is the defendant. In a statement to journalists in the court waiting room today, Al-Tayyib said that journalists do not abide by neutrality and objectivity. He warned that he will take legal measures against them and accused them of provoking public opinion against him.

Over '10 Million' To Elect Constituent Assembly

JN181050 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1015 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Jan (SUNA) — More than 10 million people in the capital and regions began going to the registration centers this morning to elect the Consituent Assembly. This process will end on 23 February.

In a speech on the occasion yesterday, Dr 'Ali Ibrahim al-Imam, chairman of the national committee for elections, urged the Sudanese to go to the registration centers to exercise their consititutional rights and to participate in electing their representatives whom they see as qualified and capable of representing them in the Constituent Assembly, which is in charge of laying down the country's permanent constitution.

In another development, Sudanese embassies abroad began to receive Sudanese citizens working abroad in the expatriate centers in order to take part in the elections of the expatriate centers. The election committee has chosen 13 election centers in the Arab countries, North America, Canada, and East Europe.

The elections will end on 16 April with the announcement of the results of the election of 301 representatives from various Sudanese regions and provinces, as well as from the expatriate centers.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Relieves Personal Envoy Kooli of Post

LD221228 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, 22 Jan (TAP) — President Habib Bourguiba had talks at the Palace of the Republic in Carthage with Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, this morning in the presence of Minister Mansour Skhiri, director of the presidential office.

Mzali made the following statement after the talks: "His excellency the president of the Republic has decided to relieve Mongi Kooli of his mission as personal representative of the president of the Republic, and to entrust him with an important post abroad."

On the other hand, TAP has learned that the head of state has decided to drop the post of personal representative of his excellency the president of the Republic.

Labor Movement Faces 'Uncertain Future'

LD221114 Kuwait KUNA in English 1009 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, Jan 22 (KUNA) — The labor movement in Tunisia is facing an uncertain future with confrontation between elements pro and anti elected [as received] chairman of the general labor union Habib Achour escalating.

Tension was increasing Tuesday after elements against Achour, backed by government of Premier Mohamed Mzali, seized control of the union's main headquarters and *Al-SHA'B* newspaper, organ of the union. *Al-SHA'B* was suspended by the government several months ago for publishing news that was considered against "reputation of governors."

A well-informed source told KUNA that the "national office of labor coordination" will call for an extraordinary conference of representatives of all labor syndicates in the country including the general Tunisian union led by Achour, who is currently detained in jail by the government, and the national Tunisian workers union led by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Buwari, who is opposed to Achour, to elect a new executive bureau to a labor union grouping all syndicate members. The Labor Coordination Office, which voiced similar proposals a few days ago, is supported by the national union while it is strongly opposed by the executive bureau of the general workers union, the legitimate representative of the laborers elected by the general conference in 1984 for a 4-year term. Observers here fear that pro-Achour elements, faced with growing government-supported pressures from their opponents, would go underground.

DJIBOUTI

President Warns Against Intervention in PDRY

EA211826 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
1645 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The president of the Republic of Djibouti and chairman of the Administrative Council, Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Apidon today expressed great concern and anxiety over the discouraging state of affairs in the sisterly country of South Yemen. The president of Djibouti called on the warring factions in that country to observe a cease-fire in order to safeguard the lives of the elderly, women, and children [words indistinct]. A fratricidal war cannot bring about a decisive solution, but will only help to serve the interests of the enemies of the Arab world in general and particularly those of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, he said.

The president of the republic, Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Apidon cautioned (?superpowers) to stop meddling in the affairs of that country, an act which he said will not only intensify the situation [words indistinct]. President Hassan Gouled Apidon said foreign intervention in that country will not bring about a (?peaceful solution) but only cause the situation to get out of hand.

The president further said he would fully support any peace initiative that would bring about stability in South Yemen [words indistinct] which is one of our sister Arab countries. President Hassan Gouled Apidon supported the steps to restore peace in South Yemen taken by the president of Yemen Arab Republic, 'Ali Abdallah Salih.

Foreign Minister on Evacuation From Aden

GF201040 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Jan (WAKH) — Djibouti has agreed to let Soviet and British ships make seven trips to evacuate the remaining Arab and foreign nationals from Aden; such an evacuation began yesterday.

Djibouti's Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Farah Moumin told the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* that the number of Arab and foreign nationals who have so far arrived in Djibouti numbered about 2,500 people. They consist of families and children of various nationalities, most of whom are nationals of the Soviet Union. The Djibouti minister stressed that none of the nationals who have arrived in Djibouti was wounded. Some French nationals who arrived from Aden reported that about ten Soviet nationals were wounded during the evacuation process.

A German businessman said that about 400 people are on the shores awaiting their avacuation. They were being transferred by small boats, but when fighting drew close, the ships pulled away from the coast.

ETHIOPIA

Aid Agreement With USSR Extended 1 Year

EA172129 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] This afternoon the USSR signed an agreement with revolutionary Ethiopia extending for 1 year two earlier agreements on the provision of Soviet transportation and medical equipment and experts in support of the aid and resettlement program for our drought-affected compatriots. In the transportation sector the agreement covers the continued use of 12 aircraft, 4 helicopters, and 300 trucks, including fuel and drivers. In the medical sector it applies to 150 doctors and other medical experts and the 100-bed mobile hospital based at Assosa.

The USSR has supported efforts to combat and find a lasting solution to the drought problem which has affected our country. Transportation has figured largely in the aid it has given since November 1984. Realizing the magnitude of the problem, it has already renewed the agreement on transportation twice, for 6 months on each occasion.

The agreement which extended the provision of equipment and experts for 1 year was signed on revolutionary Ethiopia's side by Comrade Seyoum Alemayew, head of the Foreign Economic Relations Department in the National Committee for Central Planning, and, on the Soviet side, by Comrade (Fedorov), economic adviser at the Soviet Embassy.

KENYA

Moi Urges End to Arms Supply for Uganda

EA201956 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that Kenya would continue to strive to improve its relations with her neighbors. The president noted with satisfaction that already Kenya's relations with Somalia had improved a great deal and hoped that the same would be achieved between Ethiopia and Somalia. President Moi said this today when he addressed thousands of Wananchi [citizens] at Mandera Baraza Park in Mandera District at the start of his 3-day official tour of northeastern provinces. He said that with the normalization of relations between Kenya and her neighbors, Kenya would not deny services like medical attention to people who live along our borders.

Saying that hatred bred death, the president said that the situation prevailing in Uganda now had been caused by mistrust. He said that all the warring factions in Uganda were armed, hence the chaos prevailing there. President Moi called on all countries which wished Uganda well to stop supplying arms to that country. The president said that Kenya would not achieve the required pace of development if we were not at peace with our immediate neighbors.

Commending leaders in Mandera District for the prevailing peace in the district, the president noted with satisfaction that tremendous development had been achieved in various fields. He advised them to shun petty politics which he said hinders development. He said that the district was the first one in the republic to complete the necessary facilities for the 8-4-4 system of education.

Somali Front CC Meeting Ends, Resolutions Adopted

EA172038 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The 9-15 January meeting of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] Central Committee has ended. The DFSS Central Committee meeting, which has been reviewing many issues affecting the front and its struggle, ended in triumph and unity to the delight of the participants and fighters. The meeting, which was regarded as a crucial one, reached agreement and adopted the following resolutions:

1. That the congress of the front which has been postponed on several occasions be held within 45 days between 15 January and 2 March.

2. The DFSS Central Committee meeting named a committee of 15 fighters whose duties are to make preparations for the congress.

3. The DFSS Central Committee has agreed that 126 delegates should take part in the forthcoming congress, with 20 observers and 10 organizers. The total number will be 156 fighters.

4. The number of members of the Executive Committee has been reduced to eight, and it will be headed by Mr Muhammad Abshir.

5. The acting chairman hailed the participants in the Central Committee meeting for their maturity, responsibility, dedication, and farsightedness in their struggle against the rule of General Siad Barre.

6. Muhammad Abshir, who was confirmed as acting chairman of the front, called on fighters and supporters of the front to join hands and unite in order to hasten the inevitable fall of the Siad Barre regime. [passage indistinct]

SOMALIA

Interior Minister Asks Aid in Combatting Drought

EA211453 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Minister of Interior Challe Ahmed Suleiman Abdalla, who is also a member of the Political Committee of the SRSP Central Committee, today revealed the existence of drought conditions in eight regions of Somalia. Addressing a meeting of the National Committee To Combat Drought, the minister added that these regions are currently facing a severe dry season with no pasture for livestock, and with water and medicine for both humans and animals largely lacking. Challe Ahmed Suleiman Abdalla pointed out that the people in these regions, who depend on their livestock for food, are now suffering from lack of food because the livestock has been greatly affected by the drought conditions.

The interior minister stated that fuel was badly needed for saving people and livestock, as was spare parts for drilling wells. Because the rainy season begins in about 3 months, the country is now faced with the emergency of saving these people and livestock from the drought. Committees at the national, regional, and district levels are to be set up to overcome the problem. The minister said the Nogal, Sool, Senag, Eastern, Toghder, Northwest, Awdal, and Mudugh regions were facing drought, and the Somali Government was doing everything in its capacity to rescue the people and livestock from the drought. He also called on the world community to come to the aid of the Somali Government and people and rescue 2.5 million people affected in these regions.

The National Committee To Combat Drought is made up of members from the Interior, Commerce, Finance, Land and Air Transport, Livestock Development, Health, Foreign, and Agriculture Ministries as well as the Mobilization Bureau, the Red Crescent Society, and the Somali police force.

WSLF Reports Abyssinian 'Oppression' in West

EA191045 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Somali Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali 0930 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] A report from the WSLF Information Bureau says the Abyssinian black colonialist regime has been increasing its oppression of the Western Somali people lately, particularly the nomads living in the Harar area and Jijiga and (Fafan) Districts. The report adds that the regime has robbed the nomads of their livestock. The regime seized 3,000 camels from the people in (Fafan) District, 770 from the Harar area, and a large number from the people in Jijiga District.

This new wave of oppression against the people is being perpetrated throughout Western Somali territory. The WSLF accordingly calls upon the people of Western Somalia as a whole to face this Abyssinian oppression bravely. The WSFL also calls on the international community to condemn the tottering regime which has recently increased its oppression against the civilian population of Western Somalia.

TANZANIA

Reportage on Visit by Iranian Delegation

Oil Agreement Signed

EA181835 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The minister of energy and minerals, Ndugu al-Noor Kassum, today confirmed that Iran will provide Tanzania with oil under an agreement signed between the two countries today. The minister said this today shortly before the Iranian president, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, left for Maputo this morning.

President 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi hailed Iran for providing oil to Tanzania on a loan basis. He said this on Thursday at a state banquet he hosted in honor of his Iranian counterpart at the State House in Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania faces an acute shortage of oil, which has affected many areas of development, including the transportation of crops from rural areas.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

EA181839 Dakar PANA in English 1415 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 18 Jan (SHIHATA/PANA) — Tanzania and Iran today set up inter-state committees of co-operation in cultural, trade, health, rural development and petroleum sectors. An agreement signed today at the end of a three-day official visit to Tanzania by Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, said Iran would undertake to develop the south-east Tanzania Rufiji Basin, a potential Tanzanian breadbasket. This would be preceded by a detailed viability study of the basin involving 15,500 hectares. The Iranians are also interested in the development of the livestock industry in Tanzania by establishing an institute to produce animal and human vaccines.

The agreement was signed by the Tanzanian foreign minister, Benjamin Mkapa, and his Iranian counterpart, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Visits Zanzibar, Meets Wakil

EA180029 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Zanzibar: The President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mr 'Ali Khamene'i said today that the war between Iran and Iraq will continue until justice is obtained [words indistinct], interviewed by Zanzibar television at the airport shortly before leaving for Dar es Salaam. But the Iranian leader did not elaborate further on the issue. The war between Iran and Iraq has been going on for the last 6 years despite international efforts to end it.

The Iranian president, who is visiting Tanzania, arrived in Zanzibar today for a short visit. He toured Islamic schools in the town prior to holding short talks with Zanzibar President Ndugu Idris Abdul Wakil. In the talks which were held at State House in Zanzibar, President Khamene'i said his visit to Zanzibar was a firm indication of the relations existing between the peoples of Zanzibar and Iran. He told Ndugu Wakil, who is also the second vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania, that his country would always be in the forefront in supporting Tanzania in its struggle against racism and in fighting for the oppressed people of the world. He also said that, within its limitations, his country will always be ready to assist Zanzibar in matters of (?development).

Ndugu Wakil presented the Iranian leader with a chest and some cloves as a souvenir of his visit to the islands. The Iranian president also met members of the Tanzania Mosques Council, Bamita, at the Swahili Language Institute and said Friday prayers at the main mosque. Bamita members said President Khamene'i's visit would consolidate relations between the Muslims of Tanzania and Iran. President Khamene'i later left Zanzibar for Dar es Salaam to continue with his visit.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Assures ANC head of Continued Support

EA220911 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Dar Es Salaam: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has assured the South African Liberation movement, ANC, and other liberation movements that Tanzania will continue to render them moral and material support in their liberation struggle. Ndugu Mwinyi gave the assurance during talks with ANC President Oliver Tambo, who paid him a courtesy call at the State House yesterday. President Mwinyi assured Tambo of Tanzania's continued support to the South African nationalists in their struggle to end the apartheid system imposed by the racist South African regime. The ANC leader briefed Ndugu Mwinyi on the situation in South Africa and the methods being used by the nationalists to dismantle the Boer regime. Tanzanian Foreign Affairs Minister Benjamin Mkapa also attended the talks.

ANC, PAC, SWAPO Officials Thank Iran for Support

EA171826 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The liberation movement of South Africa, ANC, today called on oil producing countries to stop supplying oil to the oppressive regime in South Africa. During their talks an executive member of the ANC, Mr Robert Manci, told Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, who is visiting Tanzania, that the Iranian decision to halt the sale of oil to South Africa was a great contribution to the liberation struggle. Mr Manci said his party will continue to struggle against the Boer regime despite its aggression against its neighbors and the fact that it receives arms from the United States and other friendly countries.

Speaking at another meeting with the chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, Mr Johnstone Mlambo, President Khamene'i pledged that his country will continue to support the liberation movements of southern Africa. Mr Mlambo briefed President Khamene'i on the progress of liberation achieved by his party and he thanked Iran for its contributions to liberation. He called on the international community to end secret deals by which they supply oil to South Africa as a means of supporting the struggle of the liberation movements of southern Africa.

President 'Ali Khamene'i also held talks with an executive member of SWAPO, Mr (Smon Kaukungwa), which centered largely on the recent liberation struggle in Namibia.

Meanwhile, the Iranian leader has called on OAU member-countries to unite and confront the oppressive policies of the Boers and bring independence to Namibia.

UGANDA

Reportage on 23 Jan Fighting In, Near Kampala

Clashes in Kampala

EA230655 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Reports from Kampala say that several people including four school children were shot dead by rampaging government soldiers following clashes with the National Resistance Army, NRA, guerrillas on the edge of Kampala yesterday.

Ugandan leader General Itto Okello meanwhile offered to meet the NRA Army chief, Mr Yoweri Museveni, on the neutral ground of neighbouring Kenya for a last bid to resolve differences. Eyewitnesses said they had seen the bodies of the four children by the side of the road as they were hurrying home to avoid soldiers who were shooting, robbing, and harassing civilians. They also said they saw several civilians with serious gunshot wounds taken to Kampala's Nsambya Hospital.

AFP Report

AB231148 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala, Jan 23 (AFP) — Artillery fire resumed for the seventh consecutive day outside the capital today and government troops headed back to the "frontline" of the fighting after pouring into the capital yesterday, eyewitnesses said.

Hospital sources, meanwhile, said six people were killed yesterday, when government troops roamed through Kampala shooting, seizing cars and harrassing civilians. The government has so far failed to explain why the soldiers entered the capital from areas outside the city, where the rebel National Resistance Army (NRA) began launching attacks on government positions last Friday.

The NRA, in a statement issued in London yesterday, said rebel forces were within four miles (6.5 km) of Kampala and intended to put pressure on the authorities to implement the peace agreement signed last month by its leader, Yoweri Museveni, and Uganda's military ruler General Tito Okello. Witnesses said the artillery fire resumed before noon today and columns of soldiers were seen moving out of the capital.

Military ruler General Tito Okello, who went on television briefly last night to appeal for calm, was observed driving through the streets of Kampala in a motorcade of more than 10 cars.

The center of the capital was quiet throughout the morning, with few motorists venturing out. Banks, the post office, petrol stations and shops remained closed and phones rang unanswered in government offices. Virtually no foodstuffs remained in Kampala as many shops and the main markets of Owino, Nakasero and Kibuye were pillaged by civilians yesterday.

In his brief television address yesterday, General Okello acknowledged that government troops had once again been looting, expressed regret at the loss of property and pledged action to return stolen vehicles to their owners.

'Fierce Fighting'

EA230658 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
0400 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala — Reports from Kampala say that fierce fighting has taken place close to the city between government troops and the National Resistance Army, NRA. Reports say that troops of the opposition forces launched a strong attack 25 km or so from Kampala.
Reports further say 200 government troops were killed. Sounds of gunfire could be heard in central Kampala in the night.

The ruling Military Council met in an emergency session, and General Tito Okello has called on the leader of the NRA, Mr Yoweri Museveni, to respect the cease-fire accord signed last month.

Okello 'Not in Control'

MB231036 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 23 Jan 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The situation in Uganda remains uncertain following yesterday's reports of governemnt troops fleeing the capital, Kampala, and guerrillas of the National Resistance Army [NRA] poised a few miles outside ready to move in. David Lay asked Henry Gombia, who reports for the BBC from Kampala, what triggered off this mass exodus of government troops from the capital.

[Begin recording][Gombia] It was the advancement of the NRA. According to my very reilable sources, the NRA made fierce attacks on the government troops at Busega and (Lubidgi). Before that, I understand, one of the fighting groups — that is, the Uganda Freedom Movement [UFM] — had tried to penetrate into the NRA lines, but then they were attacked. And as they were trying to withdraw, they were attacked by other forces of the government, that is, the Uganda Ntional Rescue Front [UNRF] and the former Uganda National Army [FUNA]. So, in fact, what happened was that the forces of UNRF and FUNA attacked UFM. So, UFM lost some men, including one senior officer called Patrick Wamala, and I understand, NRA has lost also a very senior officer called Major (Sibhakala) in the confrontation. So, when the NRA advanced, the government troops withdrew and came to Kampala; but as they were withdrawing, they were looting, they were harrasing and, I understand, they were killing some people. So, all the city went into panic, everybody packed up and closed themselves into the offices and they started running away. By midday, the town was completely deserted.

[Lay] Now, why did the NRA, apparently, decide to move decisively?

[Gombia] It seems they want to control the capital and they want to get rid of the government that is now in power.

[Lay] Now in your judgment, can the leader of the ruling council, the head of state, General Okello, can he recover his position after all this?

[Gombia] Right now it is very very difficult for him. I understand his soldiers have refused to go back to the battlefront and it seems, he is not in control at the moment. [end recording]

'Back to Barracks' Order

AB221245 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala, Jan 22 (AFP) — In Nairobi, an informed Ugandan source said the shooting in the capital today was believed to have been caused by soldiers who rejected the "back to barracks" order. Those who refused were being arrested, he said. According to the source, who was in telephone touch with military contacts in Kampala today, soldiers were being ordered to surrender their weapons on their return to barracks.

Okello 'Ready' To Meet Musaveni in Nairobi

EA221750 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1600 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpt] It is worth noting that Ugandan President General Tito Okello today called on the National Resistance Army to stop attacking government positions and declared himself ready for a timely meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, with NRA leader Yoweri Museveni, in order to avoid further deterioration of the situation in Uganda.

Okello Urges Condemnation of Museveni Movement

EA221109 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
22 Jan 86 p 24

[Unattributed report: "Okello Hits at Party Leadership"]

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Uganda Military Council who is also the head of state, Gen Tito Okello Lutwa, has called on all Ugandans and the whole world to condemn the national resistance movement led by Yoweri Museveni for deliberately violating the recently concluded peace agreement.

In a press statement released by the Ugandan High Commission in Nairobi yesterday, Gen Okello said that since his return to Uganda after the signing of the accord, he had toured many parts of the country and had been most touched by the people's spontaneous craving for peace. He said the Military Council had acted in good faith to prepare the ground for the full implementation of the peace agreement.

General Okello said the recent simultaneous attacks by the NRA [National Resistance Army] on eight government positions was a culmination of the NRA's deliberate proocations since 17th December, last year. He said that the attacks were aimed at making the peace agreement irrelevant, adding that the NRA attack had also denied the people of Uganda the only available avenue for peace. He said that he completely shared the people's shock and dismay at the recent NRA attacks on government troop positions.

Gen Okello called upon Mr Museveni to sort out his problems in the NRA before plunging the country into war. "I am aware that every time Yoweri Museveni has problems in the NRA camps, he resorts to telling lies and calling on the Military Council leadership to resign," he said.

He said that the peace agreement was signed with the NRA in good faith. "But if all along Yoweri Museveni was buying time, it was completely unfair for him to waste everybody's time, particularly that of President Daniel arap Moi and the people of Kenya who made great sacrifices for the successful conclusion of the peace agreement," he said.

Gen Okello said that he had heard of Museveni's wild allegations which included his accusation against the sister state of Zaire. "I am deeply sorry for Yoweri Museveni, who unashamedly is telling the world lies in a desperate effort to retain his leadership of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] and NRA. Yoweri Museveni has made his own bed of nails and he should stop using the Military Council as a scapegoat for his problems with NRM/NRA," he said.

Okello Lutwa-Led Delegation Leaves for Tanzania

EA201552 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has left for Mwanza, Tanzania, where he is going to hold bilateral talks with President Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania.

The general was accompanied by Prime Minister Abraham Waligo; Captain Kalyesibula, who is a member of the Military Council; Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Olara Otunnu; and of internal affairs, Mr Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere; and that of local government, Mr (James) Ochaya Lakidi. To see him off at Entebbe International Airport were members of the Military Council, ministers, and senior government and security officials.

Kenyan Envoy Arrives for Talks With Otunnu, Okello

EA211619 Nairobi KNA in English 1440 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala, 21 Jan — The permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Bethuel Kiplagat arrived in Uganda today for a two-day official visit, accompanied by the ministry's chief information officer, Mr Samuel Ruoro. They arrived in Kampala at 10 am (local) this morning and were met by Uganda's permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Francis Kasirye, Kenya's acting high commissoner to Uganda, Mr Marx Kahende, and the commander of Kenya's reconnaissance team, Brigadier Munyao.

On arrival he proceeded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he held discussions with Uganda's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Olara Otunnu. Later this afternoon, Mr Kiplagat is scheduled to meet the chairman of the Military Council General

Tito Okello, who is also the head of state.

NRM Accuses Military Council of Importing Arms

EA181552 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
18 Jan 86 p 24

[By John Gachie: "Uganda: 20 Tonnes of Arms Imported"]

[Text] The ruling Military Council in Kampala allegedly imported over 20 tonnes of arms and ammunition on January 11 contrary to the provisions of the peace agreement.

The accusation was contained in a press statement issued by the National Resistance movement (NRM) yesterday and signed by Dr. S. Kisekka, the co-ordinator of the external mission of the NRM. According to the statement, the arms cargo which included 15 tonnes ammunition, five tonnes of artillery weapons, and other military hardware was offloaded at Entebbe old airport.

The cargo was ferried by a Boeing 707 jet owned by Misr Overseas, and piloted by a Captain Kamal. The statement also accused the Military Council of transferring arms and ammunition from the main depot at Jinja to Kitgum, Gulu and Arua.

The statement was issued to counter accusations from the Military Council in Kampala, accusing the NRM of failing to take steps to implement the Uganda peace agreement signed in Nairobi on December 17 last year. Among the accusations levelled against the NRM by the Military Council was their failure to open the Kampala-Masaka Road and the failure to name the NRM members to the Joint Military Council.

The NRM accused the ruling Military Council of eight counts ranging from continued violations of human rights to the intimidation of the Ugandan press.

According to the NRM, the Military Council has not only failed to discipline its soldiers, but has failed in apprehending and punishing known criminal terrorising people.

Some of the most serious accusations against the military Council by the NRM include, the failure to release NRM political prisoners contrary to article I(H) of the agreement, continued recruitment, training and deployment of troops.

Defense Ministry Restricts Access to Lakes

EA200508 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] A Ministry of Defense spokesman wishes to inform the general public, boat owners, and those who operate boats on Lakes Victoria, Albert, and Kyoga that as from today, 19 January 1986, all boat movements are not allowed between the hours 6 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Any boat which will operate in defiance of this order will be intercepted by government security forces. The only boats which are exempted from this order are the two Uganda Railways ferry boats, the *M.V.* (*Trawa*) and *M.V. Kabarega*, which operate between Jinja and Mwanza ports. These two boats, however, must submit their schedule of operations to the nearest police and army commanders in their areas.

Waligo Visits Refugees From NRA Attack

EA200516 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Abraham Waligo has reassured displaced people of Natete, 8 km south of Kampala, that the government is doing everything possible to restore peace and tranquillity in the area. The prime minister made the assurance this afternoon when he called on the displaced people at Rubaga and Namirembe cathedrals. Most of the people from Natete have been forced to flee their homes following the current attack on government positions by the NRA.

Mr Waligo explained that such unfortunate situation did not come as a wish of the government and that the government will do everything possible to alleviate the plight of the people of Natete. The displaced people of Rubaga and Namirembe cathedrals have also been visited by the minister of rehabilitation, Dr Kazungu, who announced that relief food will start being supplied to them tomorrow. The minister appealed to them (?to stay calm) until situation improved to allow them go back to their homes.

During the visit to Rubaga and Namirembe, the minister discussed the plight of hundreds of people who camped there with the archbishop of Kampala, Cardinal Nsubuga, and the bishop of Namirembe, the Right Reverend Michael Kauma.

BURKINO FASO

Sankara Receives Togo Interior Minister 20 Jan

AB201344 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade Thomas Sankara, president of Burkina Faso, late this morning received Kpotovi Lacle, Togolese minister of interior. After the audience, Mr Lacle spoke to reporters about the subjects discussed with the comrade president:

[Begin Lacle recording] Subjects we discussed with the Burkinabe head of state concern the good relations between our two countries; the desire of the two countries to work for peace in our respective countries and in our subregion; the desire of the two heads of state to work for collective security in the subregion. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Doe Replaces Education Minister After 1 Week

AB211613 Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text)0 Monrovia, Jan 21 (AFP) — Liberian President Samuel Doe today appointed Othello Gonga as education minister, replacing Mary Antoinette Brown-Sherman who was given the post barely a week ago. State radio said the appointment of Mr. Gonga, a former deputy education minister, had been approved by the new legislature. No reason was given for the change.

It had been widely rumoured here that Mrs. Brown-Sherman, who was dismissed as president of the State University of Liberia after student unrest in August 1984 and was briefly detained following the November coup attempt against Mr. Doe, had refused to accept the post. Mr. Doe announced her appointment as education minister on Janaury 15.

Doe, Senate Make Additional Appointments

AB212050 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Several additional appointments have been made in the government by President Samuel Kanyon Doe with the advice and consent of the honorable Liberian Senate. Those appointed are Honorable John (Adonis), associate justice, Supreme Court of Liberia; Honorable Othello Gonga, minister of education; Honorable J. Andrew (Ray), auditor general, Bureau of general auditing; Honorable (Sean) Brown, controller, Ministry of Finance; and Honorable Charles (Brize), assistant minister for planning, Ministry of Education, among others.

Doe Hopes Sherman, Others To Serve Government

AB211739 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] President Doe has expressed the hope that Dr Mary-Antoinette Brown-Sherman, Counselor George (Henny), and others who for various reasons are not disposed to serve at this time would stand in readiness to serve the government and people in the future. The president noted that appointment for various positions of trust in the government is based upon an honest desire to ensure the development of the country, improve the welfare of the people, and foster the spirit of national unity and reconciliation, adding that as true Liberians, we must let bygones be bygones.

MALI

Traore Interviewed Following ANAD Summit

AB191512 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 19 Jan 86

["Exclusive interview" granted by Malian head of state Moussa Traore to unidentified BBC correspondent following the Non-aggression and Defense Aid Agreement summit in Yamoussoukro — date and place not given]

[Text][Traore] When coming to Yamoussoukro, I came with the intention of ensuring the success of this summit, because the cease-fire in fact concerned Mali alone because our troops are present everywhere in Burkinabe territory. The cease-fire was about the withdrawal of troops, Malian troops. I want to say that if there is a single Burkinabe soldier on Malian soil, let him stay. There are none! I accepted the withdrawal of the Malian troops to ensure peace in the subregion, to ensure security in the subregion, in the supreme interest of the African peoples and in particular the Burkinabe people. By agreeing to do this, I think that the Malian and Burkinabe peoples have turned what is termed a dark page of our common history and are determined to work for the economic and social development of our respective countries, in the best interest of both sides.

[Unidentified correspondent] It has been more than 25 years since Mali and Burkina Faso have not agreed on the border demarcation. Will it be easier now to draw up a border demarcation that would be acceptable to both sides?

[Traore] Yamoussoukro is not the International Court of Justice at The Hague. Yamoussoukro marked conciliation, reconciliation, and this is what we agreed to do. Concerning border demarcation between our two countries — we share a nearly 1300-km border — we agreed on about 1000 km and we only have about 200 km left to agree upon, a 200-km strip for which we sought the advice of the International Court of Justice at The Hague which is expected to deliver a judgment by next June.

[Correspondent] When the OAU drew up a demaracation line in 1975, Mali did not accept it. Will you be prepared to accepted the decision of the court?

[Traore] Mali did not accept the border demaraction because it dangerously compromised the future, a future which seemed dark for both Burkina Faso and Mali at that time. Later, we decided to resolve this issue at the political and moral leavels in Conakry and as this was possible, we referred the case to the International Court of Justice at The Hague where each side would have to abide by the verdict of that court.

[Correspondent] The border problem is one of several problems between Mali and Burkina Faso. We must say that there has been tension between the two countries. Are you optimistic that bilateral relations can be improved or can we still say there is a little tension?

[Traore] As far as I am concerned, Mali has turned that page. A new page must now be written. As far as Mali is concerned, that page will be written in golden letters in the perspective of the future, the strengthening and the development of cooperation and brotherliness between the Malian and Burkinabe peoples.

[Correspondent] Let me give a precise example; in September [1985], President Sankara made a speech and I do not know if my words are right — I think the speech was interpreted in Mali as a call for revolution, for the Malian people to rise up? Seomebody told me that Mali believes that there has been too much provocation against Mali by Burkina. It is a country that is very different from yours, with a different ideology. Can you live in peace with a country that is so very different from yours?

[Traore] Burkina's provocations against Mali were repeated on several occasions. In February, they accused us of not wanting to go the International Court of Justice while the dossier was prepared by Senegal and Mali. So, Senegal is a witness. In March, the Burkinabe interior minister stated, using the International Court of Justice at The Hague as a witness, that the Burkinabe Army was prepared to face any eventuality, that the Army had been built up, and that the imbalance of 1974 was not that of 1985. We did not reply to this statement. Then, later it was said in Burkina Faso that even if an armed conflict should oppose the two countries and that Mali should have the upper hand, there would be a great number of casualties on the Malian side. [sentence as heard] We did not reply to such a provocation. It was said that if the Republic of Mali or the Malian people want to come out of underdevelopment, poverty, and hunger, they should engage upon the path of the revolution and that the Burkinabe revolution is at their disposal; we felt that this statement should not disturb us. In Africa, our people had been among the first to wage a revolution and attain the level of active revolution. Today, we can stand on our two feet. So, nobody can give us any lessons in revolution. We are waging out revolution in our own way, without making noise, but on the field. So, no other revolution can disturb us, maybe it is our revolution that is disturbing them.

[Unidentified reporter] In your statement after the war, you said that Burkina is financing one of the trade unions in your country. Are you certain now that Burkina does not intend to disturb you and do you have proof that Burkina is financing this teachers trade union?

[Traore] It is not the teachers trade union that is being financed by Burkina Faso. It is some officials of this trade union — a minority — who are. It is a very small minority which today has been annihilated by the trade union itself, without the the participation of the government nor that of the party. So, you can see that in the face of the danger — the danger was the occcupation of a portion of the national territory — the Malian people stood up like a single man.

[Unidentified reporter] Now my last question, Mr President. A war is not something positive, it is something negative. You had people killed. What is your feeling following that war, and also can you tell me what Mali's casualities were? Burkina announced their casualties but Mali did not announce its casualties.

[Traore] War is something regrettable. I have just told you that during 10 months, I begged the Burkina Faso authorities not to declare war on Mali. I can cite as witnesses the ANAD heads of state who are our common friends, as well as France. But we could not avoid that war. Of course, there is a balance-sheet. We are honest people, we are honest with ourselves and with our people. Our people know how many of their compatriots were killed: They lost seven fighters who have become national heroes. I am convinced that throughout the month of January, Burkina will never finish burying its casualties. That is certain. I am inviting you to go onto the field.

[Unidentified reporter] What about the Malian civilians killed?

[Traore] Unfortunately, we lost four civilians. These civilians are also heroes, although they did not take part in the fighting. So, these four civilians should be added to the seven soldiers. Mali mourns them and this is why the blood of these people has been paid for dearly.

[Unidentified reporter] You are a member of the CEAO [West African Economic Community]. As you know, this organization did not hold any summit last year for reasons you know very well. There was the problem of the secretary general who is a Malian. Can this issue be resolved in the near future?

[Traore] CEAO, people say rightly or wrongly, is Mali's child. Mali did everything to avoid the worsening of this situation. I think, like all the other heads of state, that we must do everything to ensure the revitalization of the CEAO in order to make it as credible as it was.

[Unidentified reporter] Have you agreed on how to solve this problem? Are you insisting that Drissa Keita should return to his post?

[Traore] Listen, I say it is not my wish to create problems for my dear aide Drissa. By returning to Burkina Faso, I am convinced that he will not be on good terms with the authorities of that country. So, if — I say if — we are asked to replace Drissa, I will do it with enthusiasm but under well-defined conditions.

[Unidentified reporter] Finally, if I am to refer to criticism made by observers, I note that in recent months you had problems with the trade unions, civil servants who were not being paid. Maybe the war was a good opportunity. The people rallied around you and so on. Do you agree with this? [laughter] Please comment on it.

[Traore] No, listen, we have never had problems with the trade unions. The trade unions embarked upon the path of becoming responsible unions. The Malian trade unions have always been demanding that. And within this framework, we were supporting the trade unions in their step to becoming responsible ones. This is why all the decisions are made with the participation of the trade unions at all levels. So, to state that we had problems with the trade unions, is not correct. We had problems at the end of last year — and this is true — with our exports. It is because the economic operators withheld our export products, in particular cotton, because the price of cotton fell on the international market and this price fell suddenly by half and we could not sell. So, there was a delay in the payment of salaries. And this delay in the payment of wages does not mean that the state refused to pay its workers. So, this situaiton was explained to the trade union and a schedule was drawn up for the payment of arrears. We thought it was enough as the trade union agreed.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, as a president, do you have any fear for your country? What are the immediate fears for your country?

[Traore] I think I share the optimism of all Malians and some observers who affirm that Mali should be able to come out of the crisis, because first of all, we rely on ourselves and outside assistance is only a support. We beleive in our food strategy which has been cited as an example by the EEC and used as a pilot example in five African states. We beleive that if in 5 years this strategy is successful, it will be applied throughout the African Continent.

Our policy of basic integrated development — which is even having its effects with many of our neighbors — can make us affirm that this year we will be in a position not only to be self-sufficient in food production, but also to export the excess of our food production. So, we are very optimistic.

[Unidentified reporter] What about the political fears?

[Traore] I assure you that we have problems of development, not political problems.

Traore Address on Armed Forces Day 19 Jan

AB201806 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 19 Jan 86

[National address by President Moussa Traore to the Armed Forces on the occasion of Armed Forces Day in Bamako; monitored in progress — live]

[Excerpts] Your mission is an exciting one because it is geared toward a high ideal -- to preserve the national territorial sovreignty, to ensure the security of the people, and to favor the development of democratic traditions of freedom without which no fundamental task of building a society based on justice, equality, and solidarity can be achieved. By spontaneously and massively rallying around their Armed Forces as soon as the operations to recover the occupied zones started, the Malian people have fully demonstrated that they highly appreciate your fighting spirit and your devotion. On this occasion, I wish to express to you my personal satisfaction and I call on you to redouble your efforts and your vigilance in order to consolidate our gains and to enable our people to tackle, with more determination, the true struggle: that of economic and social development.

Dear comrades-in-arms, the traditional Armed Forces Day has been made popular among our people for about 25 years now, but the celebrations for 1986 have a particular significance because they fall within a period when a national outburst of patriotism has been born, as clearly demonstrated during the recent events.

I am calling on all Malians without exception to work rapidly toward healing the wounds which this conflict has generated, to further strenghten national solidarity, and to (?contribute) to efforts to revive our economy. To acheive this goal, we need to explain fully to the people at all levels the constraints facing our development and our social program. This also requires the contributions of all the social strata to solving our problems. I am also calling on you to demonstrate a spirit of responsibility and lucidity in carrying out the primary tasks which are self-sufficiency in food production, the fight against desertification, the fight against disease, and other negative factors that threaten our society.

Traore Receives Algerian Foreign Minister 20 Jan

AB202155 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the republic, today received Taleb Ibrahimi, the Algerian minister for foreign affairs at 1230. Mr Ibrahimi delivered a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to President Moussa Traore.

During the audience, their discussions centered on bilateral cooperation and on ways and means to strengthen it, and also on issues of common interest. The audience took place in the presence of Alioune Blondin Beye, the Malian minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Dr Ngolo Traore, secretary at the presidential office; Mohamed Alhouseyni Toure, permanent secretary at the presidency; and the Algerian ambassador to Mali.

At the end of the audience, the Algerian minister for foreign affairs told Baba Diourte, our reporter about his audience with President Traore.

[Begin recording] [Ibrahimi] This is not the first time I was granted an audience by President Moussa Traore with whom President Chadli Benjedid has always had a constant exchange of views for a long time now. This exchange of views is related to bilateral cooperation on current international issues, notably political and economic issues.

[Diourte] Was there any specific issue you tackled during this audience?

[Ibrahimi] We tackled all issues concerning Africa. We discussed all the problems facing the African Continent. [end recording]

His Excellency Taleb Ibrahimi was seen off at the Bamako-Senou Airport by Alioune Blondin Beye, his Malian counterpart.

Senegal's Diouf Arrive, Comments on ANAD Summit

AB191112 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0900 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] President Moussa Traore of Mali and Abdou Diouf of Senegal arrived in Bamako yesterday afternoon after participating in the extraordinary summit of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD] convened by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in Yamoussoukro to find a solution to the Mali-Burkina conflict.

The Senegalese head of state, who was on a technical stopover in Bamako, on behalf of Africa, paid tribute to General Moussa Traore for his contribution to the success of the extraordinary meeting of Yamoussoukro:

[Begin Diouf recording] I did not go to the ANAD conference in my capacity as the current chairman of the OAU, but as president of the Republic of Senegal. And I participated, like all heads of state present at the conference, and who did their utmost in an atmosphere of trust and solidarity of understanding, to bring about reconciliation between Mali and Burkina Faso. But one must render to Caesar what is Caesar's: President Moussa Traore's contribution to the resounding success of the summit was very decisive. I hereby, on behalf of the whole of the African Continent, want to express my satisfaction and pride to President Moussa Traore and to President Houphouet-Boigny, who skillfully steered our debate. As you know, a man of wisdom and dialogue, President Houphouet-Boigny was very happy himself [words indistinct]. [End recording]

And this is what Gen Moussa Traore said in reply:

[Begin Traore recording] I would like to say that the heads of state of ANAD made considerable efforts to ensure the success of this extraordinary summit. My thanks go, first of all, to President Houphouet who took the initiative to convene this summit, and especially his encouraging, wise, and fraternal statements which ensured the success of our summit. As for my brother and friend, Abdou Diouf — and this is not diplomatic — I was so touched by his speech that I asked to meet the president of Burkina Faso so that we can hold discussions in an atmosphere of brotherhood so as to find a lasting solution to the problems of our two countries. He acted as a brother and especially as a friend for all that we have obtained. My thanks also go to all the other heads of state who attended this conference for their qualitative contribution which ensured the extraordinary summit in Yamoussoukro. [End recording]

Foreign Minister Clarifies Cease-Fire Conditions

LD182347 Paris International Service in French
1245 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] On the issue of the conditions for implementing the cease-fire between Mali and Burkina Faso, a clarification was made by Malian Foreign Minister Maitre Alioune Blondin Beye: It concerns the appeal procedure instituted by Burkina Faso at the Hague International Court of Justice. The Malian foreign minister thinks that Mali's position has been interpreted in an ambiguous manner. Mali is said not to have withdrawn from the disputed zone following the cease-fire, whereas the Burkinabes are no longer there. In his view, there are two reasons for this: On the one hand, the Ouagadougou troops were already repelled beyond this line at the time of fighting; on the other, the conditions provided for in the cease-fire agreement give Mali a 20-day deadline. Here is the explanation by Malian Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye:

[Begin recording] The Malian party did not freeze any court order by refusing to withdraw. Burkina Faso did not withdraw at all because it was chased from the area on 25 December. Therefore, I am making it clear that the court order gave 20 days to the two parties simply to allow for the holding of a Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement session because it was up to this summit to resolve the problem of troop withdrawal from the area. Troops withdrawal means Malian troop withdrawal, which had launched a counteroffensive to occupy it [the Agacher zone] and penetrate even further into Burkinabe territory. [end recording]

NIGERIA

AFRC Meeting Ends Without New Ministerial Postings

AB230757 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] has ended without any word on fresh ministerial posting earlier announced by the president. The meeting was said to have discussed major issues of national interest, but when asked about the changes in President Babangida's cabinet, the chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, said that it was not a matter for the AFRC. He however gave an indication that the changes were still being effected and would be made known as soon as the exercise was completed.

Preparations Continue for Trial of Coupists

AB221554 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Members of the special military tribunal to try those suspected to be involved in the recent plot to overthrow the Federal Government were sworn in today in Lagos. Major General Charles Ndiomu is the president of the tribunal.

Maj Gen Ndiomu said the trial will be held in camera, but that the media could be invited from time to time if the need arose. He promised that the tribunal would be fair to the accused persons, but said it was determined to administer justice without fear or favor. Maj Gen Ndiomu said that in view of the human rights posture of the present administration, representatives of the Nigerian Bar Association and the office of the director of public prosecution in the Federal Ministry of Justice will be allowed to attend the procedings as observers. The accused persons will be free to engage the services of members of the Armed Forces who are lawyers to defend them.

Maj Gen Ndiomu stated that the rules of practice and procedure to be adopted by the tribunal would be virtually in line with those of a court martial as allowed by the decree setting it up. He said the trial of the suspects would begin immediately when the prosecution brought the accused before the tribunal.

On the number of persons to be tried, the tribunal president said he could not say until they were brought before the tribunal. Gen Ndiomu would also not say whether civilians were involved, but he remarked that if a civilian got himself involved in a matter which was purely military, then he would have himself to blame.

The tribunal was set up under Decree No 1 of 1986 known as the Treason and Other Offenses Decree. Its decision is subject to confirmation by the Armed Forces Ruling Council.

ANGOLA

Iranian President Khamene'i Visits Luanda

Arrives 19 Jan

MB200849 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning began his announced visit to the People's Republic of Angola. The Iranian president was received at the airport by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the head of state, as well as a number of members of the party leadership, the government, and the People's Assembly. Military honors were given to President 'Ali Khamene'i, who is visiting our country for the first time. The visit, which is in response to an invitation made by the Angolan president, is part of the visits by the Iranian head of state to a number of southern African countries. The general opinion is that this visit to Angola by President 'Ali Khamene'i will determine the opening of new horizons in the bilateral cooperation following the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Comments on Relations

MB202103 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, speaking in Luanda yesterday, stressed that there are similarities between the struggles of the Angolan and Iranian peoples. He stressed that the problems Angola faced after its victory are the problems that Iran also had to face when its revolution triumphed.

He also said that for these as well as other reasons, [words indistinct] to strengthen relations and cooperation between the two countries. He expressed satisfaction over the fact that political relations had entered a phase which he described as practical.

President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i said that his visit to a number of southern African countries permitted him to bring the Iranian people's sympathy and solidarity to the peoples of those countries. He added that, and we quote: We came to tell those who confront South Africa's aggression that we are with them, unquote. In this context, he said that South Africa's aggression against the Frontline States cannot only be viewed as an act of hostility against those states, but also as an insult to all mankind.

Turning to the conflict between his country and Iraq, President Khamene'i said that Iran was surprised by the aggression, which mobilized 10 divisions of the Iraqi army. He added that his country was not ready to face war. As Iraq is supported and encouraged by a number of imperialist powers [words indistinct].

Also yesterday, before the meeting with President dos Santos, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i paid tribute to the late Presient Agostinho Neto, the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution. He laid a wreath at Neto's grave in the People's Palace. Last night, the Iranian president attended a cultural meeting where he was able to appreciate some aspects of Angolan culture.

Talks With Dos Santos

MB210749 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos appealed once again to Iran and Iraq to end peacefully the war between them because this would lead to an easing of tensions in the Gulf area. During the opening of the talks with his Iranian counterpart, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that this war not only affects the internal affairs of Iran and Iraq but also the unity and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement. He also said that Angola has been always concerned about the war between Iran and Iraq, two nonaligned countries, and that is the reason why Angola has joined other nonaligned countries in the search for a peaceful, just, and lasting solution aimed at ending the war between them.

On bilateral cooperation, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that the visit of the Iranian president to Angola opens good prospects to intensify the contacts already made and to strengthen the ties of solidarity and friendship between the two states and peoples. This visit will also promote further economic cooperation and bilateral trade.

The visit of 'Ali Khamene'i, Iran's president, lasted slightly less than 24 hours, and Angola was one of the southern Africa's states visited by him, in addition to Tanzania, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.

Dos Santos Receives Sao Tome President

MB220734 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the supreme leader of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday received at the 4 February International Airport President Manual Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe on a stopover in Luanda en route to his country. The president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is coming from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria where he was on working and friendly visits. In Bulgaria, Manuel Pinto da Costa held a meeting with Todor Zhivkov, the general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, with whom he discussed issues connected with economic cooperation between the two states.

UNITA Attacks FAPLA, Soviet, Cuban Troops

58 FAPLA, 3 Cuban Killed

MB190710 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 19 Jan (KUP) — A total of 58 FAPLA soldiers and 3 Cubans were killed between 10 and 13 January following actions mounted by FALA against the MPLA backed by Russians and Cubans, according to a communique from the general staff of UNITA issued on 16 January.

The communique also notes that in the attack our forces captured

7 FAPLA soldiers, 62 weapons, and 5,600 rounds of ammunition besides destroying 19 vehicles and 1 BRDM-2. [Words indistinct] of Chiuka, 23 km south of Katombola in Bie Province, was overrun by our forces. (?One battalion) of the 54th brigde was put out of action 55 km southeast of Luena on the road leading to Lukusse. Our forces also overran [words indistinct] a village situated 24 km south of Bocoio in Benguela Province.

In the Province of Cuando Cubango, one battalion was annihilated by our forces 37 km northeast of Menongue, and a military convoy of FAPLA and Cubans moving from Porto Amobim to Gabela was attacked.

A mine planted by our forces completely destroyed one BRDM-2 on 12 January between Xinge and Kakolo in Lunda Province.

The communique concluded by saying that UNITA forces suffered six deaths and seven wounded.

'Dozens' of Soviets, Cubans Dead

AU211925 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Lisbon, Jan 21 (AFP) — Angolan rebels today said they had killed "dozens" of Soviet and Cuban military personnel in an attack Saturday against a building in the capital, Luanda.

The guerrilla National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said in a statement issued here that the Cuban and Soviet soldiers were killed and many wounded in a sabotage attack on the building housing "elements of the Soviet-Cuban air force."

It added that other buildings in the area were destroyed by the attack, which the rebels said was part of a new offensive against urban targets.

Yesterday the Angolan news agency ANGOP reported that a car bomb had exploded outside the Luanda offices of the Cuban airlines, causing slight damages but no injuries.

It said Angolan authorities had killed one of the rebels responsible for setting off the blast.

ANGOP added that a building near the blast site which houses Cuban civilian and military personnel was undamaged. There are an estimated 35,000 Cuban troops helping defend the Angolan Government from the rebellion by UNITA, which is openly supported by South Africa.

206 FAPLA Killed

MB220816 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 22 Jan (KUP) — Nine provinces fell under heavy fire from UNITA Armed Forces in Angola following an intense military operation by UNITA which began in the last 3 months of 1985. This was revealed in a military communique issued by the office of operations in Jamba.

In actions mounted by FALA against the invading Soviet-Cuban forces and FAPLA during the first fortnight of January 1986, 206 FAPLA soldiers were killed and 11 others captured. Our forces also captured 80,600 rounds of ammunition of different caliber, 121 assorted weapons, and 200 grenades. A total of 33 vehicles, 2 trains, 1 BRDM, and 5 motorcycles were destroyed. The communique also referred to the capture by our forces of 119 antipersonnel mines, 4 Motorola radio receivers, 1 SG-15 radio and 23,706 Kwanzas.

In these actions UNITA suffered 15 dead, 87 wounded, and 4 missing. We also lost nine rifles.

The attacks took place in the provinces of Uige, Cuanza Sul, Benguela, Huambo, Bie, Moxico, Cuando Cubango, and Luanda.

LESOTHO

Former Information Minister Sixishe Arrested

MB221654 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Maseru, Jan 22, SAPA — A former Lesotho cabinet minister and supporter of the militant youth wing of the Basotho National Party has been arrested, according to reliable sources in Maseru.

SAPA's correspondent reports that the former minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, was arrested by the Lesotho Army which has been keeping a close watch on the movement of former cabinet members.

He has been placed under house arrest and a strong unit of troops stood guard at his house in Maseru today.

Most of the other ministers in Chief Leabua Jonathan's cabinet have not been seen in Maseru since the coup on Monday.

It is also understood that Chief Jonathan has been placed under house arrest at his residence at Ha Rakolo in the Leribe district about 50 km from Maseru.

The tough stand taken by the Lesotho Military Council on the former cabinet came as the new rulers announced publication of the "Lesotho Order No 1 of 1986," which provides for the transfer of executive power to the 46-year-old King Moshoeshoe II.

The new order states, in its preamble, that it provides for the peace, order and good governemnt of Lesotho until a new constitution suited to the needs of the country has been worked out.

Although the order provides for the establishment of a council of ministers, the composition of the council has not yet been announced. It is believed King Moshoeshoe is working on a short list of candidates.

Meanwhile, the Lesotho Airways Corporation has reintroduced the regular air service between Maseru and Johannesburg. The service was suspended by the new Military Council on Monday.

The flight, which left at noon today, was fully booked.

The business community in Maseru today recieved large quantities of essential commodities from the Maseru railway station after rail services from South Africa were resumed two days ago.

BNP Youth Leader, Ministers Possibly Released

MB231528 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 23 Jan86

[Text] It is reported from Maseru that the leader of the militant youth wing of Dr Leabua Jonathan's Basotho National Party [BNP] has been seen in the town, and that this has given rise to speculation that the new military rulers in Lesotho have released the country's former leaders.

Our special representative reports that the inhabitants of Lesotho had welcomed the announcement by the Military Council that executive authority in the country is to be vested in King Moshoeshoe. Radio Lesotho quotes the district coordinators of the country's northern areas of Butha Buthe, Leribe, and (Berea) as saying that they are satisfied with the new government. The representative of Butha Buthe expressed the hope that relations between Lesotho and South Africa would be normalized.

Maseru Airports Reportedly Still Closed

MB221525 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Maseru's two airports are still closed to international air traffic. However, a spokesman for the Department of Civil Aviation in Lesotho says flights to and from Lesotho may use the airports if prior consent is obtained.

UK Drops Consideration of Request for Aid

MB221621 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1631 GMT
22 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 22, SAPA — The British Government has dropped consideration of a request for material aid for Lesotho, because of the blockade of the border by South Africa, made by deposed Chief Leabua Jonathan to the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

A spokesman at the British Embassy in Cape Town said today the request fell away because Chief Jonathan was deposed while the British Government was still in the process of considering the request.

However, he hoped the border dispute would "sort itself out quickly now that a new regime has taken over the Government of Lesotho."

ANC Members Reportedly Being Detained

MB230702 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] ANC activists have reportedly been detained in Lesotho. Although no details are available about the detentions, an ANC official in Lusaka says the outlawed organization has yet to hold talks with the new rulers in the mountain kingdom. He has added that he is not sure whether such talks would take place soon, but the ANC is reportedly happy that coup leader General Lekhanya has handed over power to King Moshoeshoe. As the ANC says, it has more confidence in the king than in the leader of the paramilitary force. It is estimated that there are 700 South African antiapartheid refugees in Lesotho.

Meanwhile, former Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan is still under house arrest at his mountain resort 60 km outside the capital Maseru. He had been held there since he was overthrown on Monday. According to a bodyguard of a former minister, all but one member of Jonathan's cabinet are being held under house arrest. The former minister of works is reportedly missing.

Yesterday the new military council announced that it did not intend taking action against people for wrongs committed in the past.

Not To Be Handed Over to RSA

MB231651 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The Lesotho Military Council, under the chairmanship of Major General J.M. Lekhanya, has, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, informed the secretaries general of the United Nations, the OAU, the Commonwealth, as well as the nonaligned group, that Lesotho shall continue as a members of these organizations and pledges to uphold the cherished principles that these organizations stand for.

The council has further asked the secretaries general of these organizations to inform their respective member-states of the stand of the new administration in Lesotho.

The Military Council has also informed the United Nations Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, that as a result of the border closure between Lesotho and South Africa the country was passing through a very a very difficult period with shortages of essential supplies. The council further states that arrangements were being made by the UN high commissioner for refugees in Maseru and the ANC to speed up the airlifting of the ANC refugees to other countries as quickly as possible.

In the same vein, the Military Council has pledged to Mr de Cuellar that it shall strictly continue to abide by the UN convention on refugees and has categorically refuted specultion that Lesotho might handover her refugees to South Africa.

The Military Council has informed Mr de Cuellar that while the new administration reserved the right to reexamine all treaties and laws, bilateral treaties validly concluded by the previous government shall continue reciprocally and that Lesotho is willing to continue to apply within its territory all multilateral treaties validly entered into on behalf of Lesotho.

Meanwhile Lesotho has informed all countries with which it has diplomatic relations that an order No 1 of 1986 has been issued vesting all legislative and executive powers in His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II, which powers may be exercised by him either directly or through officers or authorities of the Government of Lesotho.

Cuba's Malmierca Could Leave 22 January

PA211828 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1817 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Havana, 21 Jan (EFE) — Official sources disclosed today that Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca could leave Lesotho tomorrow to travel to other African countries.

The Cuban foreign minister was in that country, on a tour of several days, when the coup d'etat that ousted the government of Leabua Jonathan occurred.

The airport of the capital, Maseru, was closed to air traffic shortly after the military coup succeeded.

The official sources indicated that Malmierca has contacted his government several times and has said that he is all right.

"The members of the delegation accompanying him are also in good condition," they added.

Cuban officials trust that the minister will be able to leave Lesotho tomorrow and it is very probable that he will go to Zimbabwe next.

King's Future Role, Military Council Analyzed

MB221802 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 22 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Ever since the military takeover in Lesotho on Monday morning, there's been considerable speculation about what role King Moshoeshoe might play in future. During the 20 years of Chief Jonathan's government, the king was little more than a figurehead and apparently the two men rarely saw eye to eye. Well, now Major General Lakhanye's new military council has pronounced on the king's position. Julian Marshall asked Graham Leach in Maseru what had been decided.

[Begin recording] [Leach] This was announced on a state-controlled radio service. It came in the form of order No 1 issued by the Military Council and simply announced that from now the king will have executive powers. He will be able to carry out legislation, enact laws, either on his own behest or through the Military Council. It did go on to say, however, that the Military Council would be able to take those powers away, should it so wish and the thrust of the statement was very much that the king would be acting on the advice of the new army rulers.

[Marshall] Does this effectively mean that he will have more power than he did when Chief Jonathan was prime minister?

[Leach] (?Well), during the period under which Chief Jonathan was prime minister, the king was rather edged aside and his constitutional position was somewhat undermined, but he has remained a very popular figure among the people of Lesotho. He does command great respect and I think there is clearly the sensitivity on the part of the new military rulers that they need his seal of approval to be able to carry on and win the support of the people. So, I think that's what is the aim of this order, that they will go through the motions of enacting legislation and running the country with the agreement of the king. It's seeking that kind of titular seal of approval that's involved here, whereas I think the actual nitty-gritty, the real center of political power will reside with the new Military Council.

[Marshall] Now what more is known about that Military Council? I mean, I understand that it's officially been instituted today.

[Leach] Yes, it's taken over the formal reins of power and one has the impression here very much so that the new army rulers are now firmly in control. Nothing has been heard of from Chief Jonathan, the former ministers appear to be out of circulation, at least those who were not favorably disposed toward the new military rulers, and whenever one calls up one of the government ministries, one finds that it's very often a military officer who answers the phone and who takes responsibility for answering one's enquiries. So, the impression very much is that they are slowly taking over the reins of government.

[Marshall] Do you know why it is that Maj Gen Lekhanya seems to be being so coy about the membership of the Military Council?

[Leach] Well, I think that because [words indistinct] has not been very forthcoming with any kind of public announcements or appearances since he took over power at the beginning of the week. My impression is that the new army rulers are tied up completely with the whole business of trying to fashion this new relationship with South Africa. This is the crucial issue of the new government. It's the center of the talks which have been taking place with South African officials. Yesterday in Cape Town was the latest the round. Until that can be worked out, there is little chance of the blockade being lifted. These measures are still in force, there are still long queues at the border crossing point near Maseru and I think it's trying to work out a new modus vivendi with South Africa that is at present occupying the minds of the new army rulers. [end recording]

Interdenominational Service Postponed Indefinitely

MB211428 Maseru Domestic Service in Sesotho
1400 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The Military Council of Lesotho informs the nation that the interdenominational service that was to be held at Thaba Bosiu on Sunday 26 January has been postponed indefinetely until further notice.

Mohale's Hoek Coordinator Urges Support for Council

MB221241 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The district coordinator of Mohale's Hoek, Mr A.M. Api, today appealed to the civil servants of that district to support the new government led by the Military Council. When speaking in a meeting with heads of governemnt departments today, he pointed out that they should continue with their normal duties. He also urged them to report anybody who destroys public property which has to be protected. Mr Api also strongly advised the civil servants to stay tuned to Radio Lesotho at all times because it is the only channel which will give them an accurate picture of the new situation and will also provide them with important announcements.

Opposition Parties Welcome Coup, RSA Talks

MB221640 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The alliance of Lesotho's five oppostion parties has said it welcomes the takeover of power in the country and supports the military government. The parties said they were, nevertheless, concerned that the new government had not yet given details of its policy it intended pursuing.

Spokesmen are quoted as saying that the opposition parties have full confidence in the way in which the problems along the border are being handled after yesterday's talks in Cape Town between a Lesotho delegation and the South African Government.

Commentary on Popular Support for Military Council

MB221820 Maseru Domestic Service in Sesotho
1700 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Some people like change and welcome it, whereas others do not. In the service of the nation, by and large, there are always those who welcome change because they know that it generally brings good. On the other hand, others do not welcome change as it might affect the day-to-day routines with which they have become comfortable.

Messages we have been receiving from districts like Mohale's Hoek, Qacha's Nek, Quthing, and Mefeteng indicate that the population of these areas embraces the changes that have taken place in the country because it understands and accepts that the problems that Lesotho has encountered, notably in relations with South Africa, can be sorted out through dialogue. In their messages, they expressed appreciation for the step taken by the Military Council in sending a delegation to Cape Town recently for discussion aimed at finding solutions to the problems between Lesotho and South Africa which merely exacerbated the internal problems of Lesotho.

The population of these districts has shown that it was experiencing grave problems due to South Africa's closure of the border as its daily necessities came into the country from South Africa. The population showed that they were happy with the measures taken by the Military Council to improve relations between South Africa and Lesotho through dialogue, and noted that this was necessary for good-neighborliness.

As we noted at the start of this commentary, some people welcome change while others do not. The population of these districts of Quthing, Qacha's Nek, Mohale's Hoek, and Mafeteng say it will support the new government wholeheartedly and hope for mutual cooperation from the Military Council.

MOZAMBIQUE

Iranian President Khamene'i Visits Maputo

Presidents Give Banquet Speeches

MB200757 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] President Samora Machel of Mozambique has said that South Africa will not be successful in its bid to oust the popular Government of Mozambique through the extension of the South African Army, the MNR. President Machel was speaking last night in Maputo at a banquet in honor of the visiting Irannian president, 'Ali Khamene'i.

He said that the South African Government considered Mozambique as a target to be shot down. President Machel said Mozambique faces constant aggression by Pretoria through the MNR armed bandits who are supported, trained, equipped, supplied, and financed by the warmongers of Pretoria. He said that the main aim of South Africa was the destruction of the democratic state of Mozambique using the armed gangs of the MNR. President Machel said that the main purpose of the MNR terrorists was to defend the interests of their Pretoria bosses. He, however, pledged that the people of Mozambique will never allow the return of tyranny and foreign occupation.

The Mozambican leader sharply criticized the economic blockade of Lesotho by South Africa, saying that it is a clear evidence of the inhuman character of the apartheid regime and its disregard for the rules of international law.

President Machel reiterated Mozambique's support for the ANC of South Africa and other democratic forces inside South Africa striving for freedom, equality, democracy, and justice.

On the question of war between Iran and Iraq, President Machel said he favors a negotiated settlement and an end to the war. He said he hoped 1986 will bring good sense and harmony to end the Gulf war. Expressing concern in line with the international community, President Machel said Mozambique has refused to support any side in the war.

President Khamene'i of Iran, on his part, expressed pleasure at the increase in bilateral relations between his country and Mozambique. He noted that the agreement to supply Mozambique with oil on preferential terms by Iran was reached when the Mozambican foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, visited Iran last August. President Khamene'i praised Mozambique's struggle against apartheid and said that the Iranian people add their voice to that of Mozambique in condemning all forms of racial discrimination. He noted that immediately after the Islamic revolution in Iran, his country cut all ties with South Africa that had been established by the deposed shah of Iran. He condemned financial assistance and support to Pretoria by the Western countries. President Khamene'i said that Pretoria was launching pad for the West for their aggression. He claimed that it was possible to fight against the Pretoria regime without fighting U.S. imperialism. He compared South Africa to Israel saying that their very existence should be questioned. He said the solution was to use the same weapons as these countries. President Khamene'i said that he believed the struggle against such regimes should not be limited to reaching a compromise.

On the Iran-Iraq war, he defended his country saying that Iraq was the aggressor and that the only way to deal with the aggressor was the application of justice which included the punishment of the aggressor. President Khamene'i left Maputo this morning at the end of his 2-day visit.

Further on Machel Speech

MB190614 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] President Samora Machel has described the visit by the Iranian president to Mozambique as a demonstration of the Iranian people's and government's desire to reinforce and develop the existing relations of friendship and cooperation. Samora Machel was speaking in Maputo last night at a state banquet in honor of Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i who began an official visit to our coungry yesterday.

In his speech, the Mozambican head of state said that the People's Republic of Mozambique was a firm defender of the most noble values of mankind: liberty, democracy, justice, equality, and progress. Apartheid means violence — violence in South Africa and violence in the whole of southern Africa, President Samora Machel said. The Mozambican head of state noted that as a result of its despair in the face of a popular war in South Africa and advances in the region, the apartheid regime is promoting acts of destabilization in the whole southern African region and has transformed the People's Republic of Mozambique into a sure target.

The People's Republic of Mozambique is today facing continued political, economic, ideological, and cultural aggression through the armed bandits who are trained, supplied, transported and backed by the South African regime, the leader of the Mozambican revolution pointed out. He said that the main aim of the South African warmongers in using the armed bandits, who are no more than an armed wing of their forces, is to destroy the Mozambican democratic state.

President Samora Machel also said that in the process of destabilization and war, the minority South African regime promotes armed banditry in other countries of southern Africa, occupies areas of southern Angola militarily, colonizes Namibia, and exercises pressures and economic blackmail. The recent total blockade imposed on Lesotho deprived this small country, which is totally surrounded by South Africa, of food, medicines, and other essential commodites is a clear demonstration of the inhuman nature of the apartheid regime and its disrespect for the norms of international regulations, the Mozambican head of state noted in his speech.

President Samora Machel also expressed solidarity with the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, and Palestine in their struggle. On the conflict in the Gulf, President Samora Machel expressed Mozambique's concern as well as the concern of the international community over the continuation of the war, adding that Mozambique hoped that during 1986, the international year of peace, the spirit of understanding will prevail to put an end to the war which has already devoured thousands of people.

Also yesterday, the two countries' delegations held official talks led by the respective heads of state. Earlier, President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i laid a wreath at the Mozambican heroes monument. The Iranian president will leave our country today as he continues his visits to other Frontline States.

Khamene'i Departs

MB200800 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Sayyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left Maputo this morning at the end of his official visit to our country which began yesterday. Khamene'i was seen off at Maputo International airport by Samora Machel, the Mozambican head of state, and members of our government.

Algerian Foreign Minister Visits Maputo

Chissano, Ibrahimi Give Speeches

PM221637 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French
17-18 Jan 86 p 7

[APS report: "Zionism and Apartheid, Causes of Insecurity and Instability in Middle East and Southern Africa"]

[Text] Maputo — On the eve of his departure from Maputo, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and foreign minister, was the guest at an official dinner given in his honor by Joaquim Chissano, his Mozambique counterpart, member of the Frelimo Politburo and foreign minister.

Speaking on this occasion, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi referred to the unswerving friendship and solidarity which bind the Algerian and Mozambique people. He paid tribute to Mozambique and to the independent countries in the region for their courage and strength in face of the acts of aggression and destabilization perpetrated by South Africa against their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In this connection the minister called on the international community to show greater and more practical solidarity with the South African and Namibian people.

On the Western Saharan question, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi reaffirmed the principles which have always guided Mozambique and Algeria in their support for the Saharan people and stressed that the two countries have constantly called for the implementation of the OAU peace plan which the community of nations has ratified.

With regard to the Middle East crisis, he said that the Zionist regime, like the apartheid regime in southern Africa, is maintaining a constant state of insecurity and instability through its illegal occupation of Arab territories, its persecution of the Palestinian people, and its repeated aggressions against the neighboring Arab states.

Referring to the need for an international conference, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi reaffirmed that there will be no peace in the Middle East unless the Palestinian people are given complete freedom to express their national rights in the form of an independent Palestinian state on the historical territory of Palestine.

The question of peace, security, and cooperation is central to these events, the minister said before adding that, as nonaligned countries, Mozambique and Algeria are anxious to eliminate the tensions and imbalances which characterize conetmporary international relations. The security of the world can only be collective and it is from this that it draws its vital authenticity and comprehensive nature. Although security by disarmament is a precondition for peace, there can only be full peace if the problems of cooperation and development are included as an integral part. In this connection it is appropriate to note the views of Mozambique and Algeria and their identical approaches in their respective regions working with conviction to turn the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean into zones of peace and cooperation.

Finally, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi conveyed to the Mozambique people, party, and Government the fraternal solidarity of the Algerian people, party, and Government and President Chadli Bendjedid's hopes that fraternal Mozambique will win more victories.

Speaking in turn the Mozambique foreign minister said: "During Mozambique's struggle, the Algerian people gave a resolute and striking display of militant internationalism and made our national liberation war their own. Today the Algerian people, under President Chadli Bendjedid's wise and dynamic leadership are continuing to unconditionally defend the cause of the political and economic emancipation of people.

"We in southern Africa are aware of Algeria's commitment to the struggle against colonialism, apartheid, and the destabilization of countries and national liberation movements. The ANC and SWAPO enjoy Algeria's political, moral, and material support. We particularly appreciate the unswerving militant solidarity of the Algerian people and Government with the Polisario Front which is waging a just struggle against the foreign occupant.

"Your country does not stand out only for its political stances. The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria is a resolute defender of the idea of a new international economic order. The application of this idea in the framework of Afro-Arab cooperation and in the framework of the Nonaligned Movement are priorities of Algeria's foreign policy."

Referring to cooperation between the two countries, the foreign minister said that Mozambique and Algeria have special bilateral relations of economic cooperation.

The second meeting of the Mozambique-Algerian joint cooperation commission, he said, produced important qualitative results with regard to the attainment of the objectives laid down in the cooperation agreement existing between our two countries. Referring to the explosive situation in southern Africa, the Mozambique minister stressed that the Pretoria regime is still responsible for destabilization and aggressions throughout the region. In this connection he called on the international community to shoulder its responsibilities and concluded that: "In 1986, international peace year, the Maghreb, the Middle East, southern Africa, and the other regions in the world need a just and lasting peace. Peace is not just the absence of war, it is primarily the elimination of its causes."

Joint Communique Issued

MB162005 Maputo Domestic Service in Portugese 1700 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] In Maputo today, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the Algerian minister of foreign affairs, condemned the South African Government's nonimplementation of the Nkomati Accord. The condemnation is contained in a joint communique issued this afternoon at the end of the visit by the Algerian minister of foreign affairs to Mozambique.

In the communique, the foreign affairs ministers of Mozambique and Algeria condemned the Pretoria regime's illegal occuaption of Namibia and demanded the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435.

The two ministers also criticized the continuous and persistent aggression against Angola and violations of Angolan territory by the South African Government.

Joaquim Chissano and Ahmed Ibrahimi reiterated their solidarity with and support for the struggle being waged by the ANC against the apartheid regime.

The Algerian minister of foreign affairs left Maputo for home this afternoon.

MNR Communique Claims 614 Enemy Casualties

PA221237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1141 GMT 22 jan 86

[Text] Lisbon, 22 Jan (EFE) — In a communique released in Lisbon, the antigovernment group MNRM (Mozambique National Resistance Movement) claimed having killed 127 army troops and wounding 219 others during the first 17 days of January.

The MNRM also said it killed 95 soldiers and wounded 173 in the Zimbabwean Army, which it claims supports the Mozambique Government, and acknowledged 7 dead and 23 wounded in its own ranks.

According to the communique, dozens of vehicles and several train convoys were destroyed, several military garrisons seized, electric cable towers in Beira and Maputo destroyed, and "defense positions were occupied in those cities."

NAMIBIA

Policeman Killed in Landmine Blast 22 Jan

MB221319 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] It has been reported that a police officer has been killed in a landmine blast in northern Namibia. (Phillipus Saaiman) was killed when a mine-protected Buffel detonated the explosive device. Several other policemen are reported to have been injured in the incident.

SOUTH AFRICA

Winnie Mandela Leaves for 'Undisclosed Location'

MB221346 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1345 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Krugersdorp, Jan 22, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela left for an undisclosed location after a Krugersdorp regional court magistrate added a proviso to bail conditions prohibiting her from entering Johannesburg and Roderpoort.

Her attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, refused to say where Mrs Mandela was going after the hearing.

"She is in hiding from the press," he joked.

As the wife of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela left court, she was surrounded by about 150 chanting wellwishers and cameramen.

Uniformed police called on the crowd, which spilled onto the streets outside the court building, to disperse.

A police car attempted to disperse the throng.

Motorists and passersby stopped to watch as Mrs Mandela exchanged a clenched fist salute with bystanders and left by car.

During the hearing, the magistrate, Mr C.J. Eksteen, granted an application that the words "unless she is lawfully in that area" be added to bail conditions prohibiting Mrs Mandela from entering the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort.

The prosecutor, Mr G. Thiart, said the magistrate at Brandfort, in the Orange Free State, was the only person who could give Mrs Mandela permission to enter a prohibited area.

Her attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, explained after the court adjourned the amendment meant Mrs Mandela could return to Soweto without being constrained by the bail condition if a forthcoming appeal overturned a Rand Supreme Court decision to uphold her amended banning order.

Mrs Mandela was arrested at her home in Soweto on December 22 after the amended banning order, refusing her permission to enter two areas, was imposed on December 21.

The hearing was postponed to February 19 in the same court.

Mrs Mandela was not asked to plead to charges, in terms of the Internal Security Act, of failing to comply with the provisions of her banning order.

Bail of R500, granted at her appearance in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on December 23 after a day in custody, was extended.

Government 'Shocked' by Tutu Call for ANC Suport

MB221655 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1650 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 22, SAPA — The South African Government was shocked by the reported call by Bishop Desmond Tutu on Western nations to support the African National Congress, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today.

Mr Heunis said in a statement the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had repeatedly called on all South Africans who renounced violence to enter into discussions on South Africa's constitutional future on the basis of an open agenda.

"This invitation also included non-elected leaders who enjoy a high public profile.

"If he was correctly reported by the media, Bishop Desmond Tutu has called upon Western nations to support the African National Congress.

"In view of this call for sympathy with the ANC, I am not surprised by the Bishop's reluctance to actively support peaceful negotiations with the South African Government," Mr Heunis said.

"The South African Government is shocked by this call by the bishop, who has been internationally honoured for his contribution to peace. For a man of the cloth, his backing of a terrorist organisation can only be described as deplorable, he said.

"The ANC has been responsible for numerous acts of terrorism in which many people, mostly black South Africans, had died. This organisation, by its own statements, is openly committed to violence and revolution.

"A terrorist is not identified by his cause but by his methods. An organisation is not a terrorist organisation because of its political aims, but because of its acts to achieve those aims," Mr Heunis said.

"Judged not by its aims but its deeds — the planting of landmines, the explosion of bombs in public places and the murdering of innocent men, women and children – the ANC is a terrorist organisation, similar to the IRA and the PLO, both of which are condemned as such by Western nations."

Mr Heunis said the ANC also had strong links with the Eastern bloc.

"The infiltration of the ANC by communists started in the 1920's and was completed by 1960. Today, 19 of the 30 executive members of the ANC are members of the SA Communist Party. No wonder that Oliver Tambo, leader of the ANC, states: 'We share the same strategic prosective for the future with the SA Communist Party,' " the statement, issued to SAPA's Pretoria office, said.

Mr Heunis said that as for the South African Government, it remained commited to peaceful change through negotiation, "Change by which racial injustice is being eleminated, by which equal opportunities for all are being created, by which a system is being developed in which full political power sharing, up to the highest level, will be affected."

Support of the ANC, regardless by whom, would not detract the SA Government from this commitment "but can only impede the process of peaceful change," Mr Heunis said.

Le Grange Condemns Killing of Policemen on W. Rand

MB221329 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of law and order has condemned the killing of two white police officers on the West Rand. The two were killed when they apparently attempted to disperse an illegal gathering at a mine near Westonaria. Four miners were also killed and 31 were injured after violent clashes between miners and police. Twenty including the 31 injured have been taken into custody in connection with the killings.

Mr le Grange has warned that no mercy would be shown to anyone who attacked, killed, or prevent policemen from doing their duty. Police are presently searching for the killers of the two men.

Police Report Followup Operation in Bekkersdal

MB221716 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1715 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 22, SAPA — The SAP unrest situation report for the period 8am to 6pm tonight:

During a roadblock held by police in Bekkersdal township near Westonaria, two black men were arrested for possession of an AK47 rifle and six hand grenades.

The follow-up operation mounted by the police in the Bekkersdal township following the death of two policeman near Westonaria yesterday, resulted in 11 black men appearing in court on charges of murder. Seven black men died and 40 were injured in the incident. At present 250 blacks are being interrogated in connection with the case.

In another incident at Khutsong near Orerholzer a police vehicle was stoned. A black female was wounded by shotgun fire and arrested.

Police Raid West Cape Civic Group Offices

MB222010 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2009 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 22, SAPA — Police in Cape Town raided offices of the Western Cape Civic Association [WCCA] today and pamphlets attacking the UDF [United Democratic Front] and community workers were distributed in Zwelethemba, outside Worcester, a civic worker said.

A WCCA worker, Miss Irene Mfulo, said police confiscated a typewriter and a copying machine from the organisation's advice office. They did not ask any questions and said nothing about the pamphlets, she said.

Mr Gesini Dlikilili, WCCA chairman, said the anonymous pamphlets blamed the United Democratic Front and the WCCA for the presence of troops in the township, accusing them of causing unrest in the area.

"The pamphlets name me and two other WCCA workers — Mrs Miriam Molelcki and Mrs Elizabeth Bushaana — as being involved in unrest and school and consumer boycotts.

"The pamphlets, unsigned, provide no evidence for these allegations, which are absolutely untrue."

Mr Dlikilili said the pamphlets exhorted pupils to go to school and black consumers to buy at white-owned shops.

"They say the people must not fear the UDF," he aid. "I don't know what the response to this will be from the residents, but I am sure that not many will be taken in by this pro-governemnt propaganda."

Mrs Di Bishop, vice-chairman of the Black Sash in the western Cape and a civil rights worker in the Boland, said the pamphlets were "obviously an effort to discredit the UDF."

"I am sure they were produced by some dirty tricks department as these tactics have been used before. They do not work, though, and will not work now."

Security Patrols in Cape Townships Stepped Up

MB221745 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1743 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 22, SAPA — Security forces have stepped up patrols in the Cape Town's Guguletu/Nyanga townships following spate of attacks on city tramways buses earlier this week.

Buses began operating in the townships again last Monday after almost two months during which buses stoppped on the outskirts of the areas.

Capt Jan Calitz, police liaison officer for the western Cape, said today's increased patrols followed the stoning of four buses and the patrol bombing of a commerical vehicle on Monday.

"It's routine maintenance of law and order," he said.

No incidents were reported today.

Injuries, Arrests in 22-23 Jan Unrest Reported

MB230816 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0803 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 23, SAPA — Here follows the unrest situation report as issued by the SAP public relations division in Pretoria.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"In Soweto, two private vehicles and a bus were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"An elderly black woman was seriously injured when a mob poured petrol over her and set her alight. She was admitted to hospital. No one was arrested.

"In Soweto members of the railway police dispersed a mob with tearsmoke and shotgun fire on two occasions when their vehicle was petrol bombed and stoned. No injuries were reported and no arrests were made.

"In Khutsong near Oberholzer a black man was arrested when a mob barricaded a road with burning tyres.

"At Kagiso on the West Rand, a delivery vehicle and a bus were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In Durban a crowd marched to the Berea railway station. After they refused to disperse, the police had to use shotgun fire to disperse them. Two men were wounded and three men were arrested.

"At Ikageng near Potechefstroom the community hall was slightly damaged by arsonists. Four youths were arrested.

"At Langa in the Eastern Province the charred body of an unknown black man was found. No arrests have been made.

"In Silobela near Carolina a councillor used a pistol when his home was petrol bombed and stoned. No arrests were made and no injuries were reported. The police used tearsmoke to disperse the crowd.

"In Tembisa near Kempton park a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists. No one was injured or arrested."

10 Killed in Pondo-Zulu Factional Fighting

MB231231 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1230 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Durban, Jan 23, SAPA — At least 10 people have been killed and several homes set alight as continuing tribal violence swept through the black area at Umbumbulu on the Natal south coast today.

Scores of Pondos were arrested and police took possesssions of large quantities of home-made guns, pangas, spears and knobkerries.

About 10 victims of the fighting were on their way in ambulances to King Edward VIII Hospital at midday today and one person had died in the ambulance. More were expected during the day as ambulances were able to get into the township to collect more patients.

Riot police who were called out early today fired several shots inside the reserve to disperse mobs of Zulus and Pondos.

A police spokesman said that a number of Pondos had been arrested. A *DAILY NEWS* team who went to the scene saw three truckloads of Pondos taken away to the nearby Isiping police station.

It is believed that a number of Pondos set their own homes alight before leaving the reserve. Thousands of people were seen leaving the area with their belongings.

Long Lines of Vehicles Wait at Lesotho Border

MB220932 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0915 GMT 22 Jan 86

[text] Long queues of vehicles are still being reported from the Maseru bridge border post. Our Bloemfontein staff reports that about 60 vehicles a day are at present entering Lesotho from South Africa. From the Lesotho side, the number of vehicles entering the country is about 70 a day. Before the stricter control measures were introduced by the South African authorities, there was a two-way traffic flow of approximately 1,000 vehicles a day across the border. Lesotho nationals are still not being allowed to enter South Africa with the exception of emergency cases and contract workers.

Conservative Party Leader Discusses Lesotho

MB221553 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1524 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 22, SAPA — The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnight, said today the CP welcomed reports, if they were correct, that communist elements in Lesotho had been declared unwelcome, and subversive organisations opposing South Africa would be banned in that country. Dr Treurnicht said in a brief statement it would be heartening if Lesotho, as an independent black state, acknowledged and respected the sovereignty of South Africa, and therewith the right to self-determination of South Africa's whites.

Gen Malan Visits Soutpansberg Military Area

MB221253 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1246 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 22, SAPA — The minister of defence, Gen Magnus Malan, visited the Soutpansberg military area yesterday and held discussions with Defence Force representatives and members of the commando's and citizen force units at Messina, Ellisras and Zeerust.

General Malan said the purpose of his visit was to establish whether the area protection system was being properly applied and that the local community was being included in all military actions.

The minister also said he was "impressed by the spirit of the community as projected by commando members he spoke to."

He believed that the area protection system was functioning properly and that those involved were prepared for any eventuallity.

Lebowa Rejects Moutse Incorporation Into KwaNdebele

MB161750 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1745 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Mafikeng, Jan 16, SAPA — The Lebowa government has rejected South Africa's decision to incorporate Moutse into KwaNdebele, and called for the immediate withdrawal of the commissioner general, Mr P. Pretorious from the area.

At its urgent session today, the Lebowa Legislative Assembly [LLA] also passed resolutions. They were:

— That membership of Moutse residents in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly be continued

— All government services rendered to Moutse be returned to Lesowa's control, including promised help for teachers to be transferred to KwaNdebele

— LLA member, Mr G.M. Mathebe, recently arrested, be immediately released or be brought before a court of law

— That the Dennilton South African police be restored to their original Middleton jurisdiction, not at Siyabuswa as is the case now.

Sixteen bus loads of Moutse residents arrived at the legislative building today in support of the Lebowa government.

They sang, danced and chanted freedom songs when Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi said legal action against incorporation would be taken.

This morning, chief of Lebowa's Public Relations Department, Mr Serobi Maja said their government was not contacted when incorporation was suggested. He said Moutse was one of Lebowa's well organised constituencies.

On January 1 this year, South Africa incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele, even though residents were dissatisfied with the move. Unrest was the result. Several people were killed, some injured and more than 100 people were arrested.

KwaNdebele chief minister, Mr S.S. Sikhosana announced recently that Moutse residents were welcome in KwaNdebele, promising that they would be treated as equals.

Venda Condemns Leftist, Terrorist Organizations

MB161229 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1443 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 16, SAPA — The Venda government today condemned what it called leftists and "terrorist organisations master-minded by the African National Congress," and said their actions had resulted in "untold misery."

"The republic of Venda, while not condoning the South African policy of apartheid, deplores the "atrocities perpertrated by leftist and terrorist organisations masterminded by the ANC," a statement to SAPA in Johannesburg by Venda's Information and Braodcasting Department said.

"Their declaration of war against innocent souls has brought untold misery to this part of Africa."

The statement added: "As we (Venda) have followed the way of peace and peaceful co-existence in order to determine our destiny, we have no alternative but to condemn all acts of terror as they are interfering with the evolutionary process of reform which is taking shape within the borders of South Africa."

Matanzima Calls for Rejection of ANC, Communism

MB190616 Johannesburg Telvision Service
in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei has called for the death sentence for communists in his coutnry. He also called on his people to oppsoe communist ideology. In his farewell address as president at Lady Frere, Chief Matanzima also said the South African Governemnt is not handling the unrest satisfactorily, as blacks are fighting blacks. Referring to the latest policy statement of the ANC, he said this organization is working only for its own benefit.

[Begin Matanzima video] The ANC is not fighting white oppression. It is a political party intent on forcing its rule on us in order to usurp black rule and impose its communist ideology on the black people. As head of the Transkeian army, and as head of the Transkeian people, we have to resist these people to the last man in defense of our traditional institutions. [end video]

Ciskei Foreign Minister Praises Tutu's 'Courage'

MB180702 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1725 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] East London, Jan 17, SAPA — Ciskei's minister of foreign affairs, Mr B.N. Pityi, today praised the "courageous" and "indefigable" efforts of Bishop Desmond Tutu to "destroy the apartheid dragon."

In a statement issued in Bosho, Mr Pityi said Bishop Tutu was prepared to risk "being charged with treason by calling for economic sanctions" against South Africa.

"In other words, he is prepared to pay the supreme price.

"What courage: to eradicate, not to reform, this despicable evil, apartheid, needs a brave and courageous man of the calibre of Bishop Desmond Tutu.

"We say well done to the international organisations who saw fit to recognise his salutary Christian efforts to destroy the apartheid dragon."

Mr Pityi said that in receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984 and the Martin Luther King non-violent peace prize this month, Bishop Tutu and followed in the footsteps of Anglicans who, more than any other important churchmen had consistently opposed colour prejudice in South Africa even during the days of slavery.

ANC Members Reportedly Trained by PLO in Lebanon

MB201305 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1136 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Jan 20, SAPA — The African National Congress has sent members to Lebanon to be trained by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, says Mrs Jillian Becker, author of a comprehensive book on the PLO.

She said at a public lecture in Johannesburg last night that the PLO had trained tens of thousands of terrorists from all parts of the world in camps in Lebanon, and then sent them back to their countries with arms, ammunitions and know-how.

The arms were supplied by Russia, which was quite happy to destabilise the West by helping to train terrorists and by supporting liberation movements.

"Of all the liberation movements, the ANC is closest to Russia," she said.

The audience of about 200 were visibly uncomfortable at the appearance during Mrs Becker's talk of a group of Muslims, wearing topis and Arab shawls. The audience cramed their necks to look at the group of three men and two women, who sat quietly listening at the back of the hall.

During the question and answer session there was some controversy when a young man argued that the ANC could not be compared to the PLO because they had turned to terrorism only after all other doors had been closed to them.

Mr Becker answered that the history of the ANC did not matter — it was what they were now that counted.

ANC Military Commander Interviewed on People's Army

EA181739 Dar es Salaam Radio Freedom in English
to South Africa 1815 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Report on interview with Joe Modise, ANC military commander, by unidentified Radio Freedom correspondent; date and place not given — passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text][Announcer] Compatriots, the year 1986 has been declared by the ANC as the year of Umkhonto We Sizwe — the People's Army. In our program this evening we present an interview with Comrade Joe Modise, commander of the People's Army. We ask Comrade Joe Modise as to why the year 1986 has been declared the year of Umkhonto We Sizwe.

Comrade Joe Modise, among other things, pointed out that Umkhonto We Sizwe will be celebrating its 25th anniversary and during this 25 years of struggle the People's Army has grown into a powerful instrument of the people. The commander of the Army continues: Umkhonto We Sizwe, like all the other fighting detachments of our people, has also been assigned (?this year) as the year of the People's Army.

In this year Umkhonto We Sizwe will have to catch up with the progress that has been made by our people inside the country. It will have to live up to the demands of the situation that has been set by the sacrifices that have been made by our people. Umkhonto We Sizwe will have to intensify its action. It will have to improve its operations qualitatively, and also increase the scale and intensity of the struggle.

By designating 1986 the year of Umkhonto We Sizwe we are also paying tribute to our fallen heroes. Our actions this year must demonstrate to our people and to the world at large that the memory of our fallen heroes will always remain indelible in our minds.

[Correspondent] "[words indistinct] facing Umkhonto We Sizwe, more especially this year?

[Modise] "The tasks facing Umkhonto We Sizwe in 1986 are very clear. Umkhonto We Sizwe will have to intensify its work. The army will have to respond to the call that has been made by the president of the ANC. The country must become ungovernable. Our people have already been called upon to make that country ungovernable. It is the duty of the army to support our people in this heroic task. The [word indistinct] Umkhonto We Sizwe should carry out operations throughout the country. 1985, the close of 1985, was an indication of things to come. And 1986 has opened very, very well. The pace that has been set at the beginning of this year must continue throughout the year.

"1986 is going to be a year when life in South Africa is going to become very difficult, both for the oppressor and the oppressed. We, the oppressed people, are accustomed to hardships, but I'm not so sure whether the oppressor is accustomed to hardship. We want to assure our people and those who support us that 1986 is going to be a year when ANC operations will be seen throughout our country. It is going to be a year when our people are not going to be the only ones who are going to be going to funerals on Sundays. But 1986 is going to be a year when (?those) whites will be buried (?in every region)."

[Announcer] It is claimed by the racist and Western media that the ANC has moved away from its traditional policy of not attacking what they term soft targets. We asked Comrade Commander Joe Modise to explain this. In his answer, the comrade commander said the ANC policy has not changed. He went on to clarify the question of civilian or soft targets in South Africa.

[Modise] "In the past we have been dealing with enemy personnel, we have been dealing with economic installations, we have been dealing with communications, we have been dealing with administrative buildings. Our people have now demanded from us, because of the brutal repression inside the country, they have demanded that we pay more attention to the destruction of enemy personnel. And from now onwards, we are going to concentrate a great deal on the destruction of the enemy personnel.

"There are those who regard soft targets as civilian targets. It has never been the policy of the ANC to [words indistinct] to destroy civilians. But this question of civilians in South Africa needs to be considered very, very carefully. We are finding it very difficult in the South African context to begin to differentiate between civilian targets and enemy personnel because the South African regime has mobilized the white community and organized them into paramilitary units, and they are given combat training.

"In the rural areas, white community is organized into [word indistinct] commandos. These are support units of the South African defense forces. In the urban areas, they are organized into the South African citizen force and women in the various cities are organized into (?peoples) clubs, where they are trained to use firearms. This whole exercise is aimed at suppressing the aspirations of the African people.

[Correspondent] "Comrade Commander, how do you move from the stage where only units of Umkhonto We Sizwe carry out armed attacks to the stage where the masses of our people are involved?

[Modise] "Well, we have long reached that stage. The armed units of Umkhonto We Sizwe are amongst the people. They operate with the people. Today the actions that are taking place throughout our country are not operations that are carried out by units of Umkhonto We Sizwe alone. The people are also participating. The units of Umkhonto We Sizwe are operating side by side with the people; they are part of the people. Umkhonto We Sizwe is an instrument of the people — it is our people's army. They cannot operate alone; neither can the people operate without them. It is true they are the advance detachment amongst our people's forces. It is equally true that without the people Umkhonto We Sizwe cannot succeed. Umkhonto We Sizwe has rooted itself among the people, and its now in the process of consolidating itself amongst the masses with the aim of raising the struggle to a higher level in this year of the army."

Press Views Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] **Heunis Requests No Public Debate on Moutse**
In a report on a Lebowa Legislative Assembly meeting to protest the incorporation on Moutse into KwaNdebel on page 3, *THE STAR* notes that "the session was held despite a request from Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that Lebowa refrain from public debate on the matter because it could conceivably cause more harm than good." The Lebowa commissioner general said Heunis believes "the matter can be much better discussed on an executive basis."

Gazankulu Employment Projects

"Unemployment in Gazankulu, in the Northern Transvaal, is expected to be reduced considerably this year as a result of the South African Government making available R7,803,470 for an employment creation program and for self-built housing schemes," Tembi Mbobo reports on page 4. The projects include the construction of classrooms, health centers, and sanitation facilities and the clearing of roads.

STAR on Miners Reinstatement

"Labour Relations in South Africa moved into important new ground this week with the landmark Pretoria Supreme Court judgment, through which the reinstatement of hundreds of dismissed black miners at Gencors Marievale mine was ordered," *THE STAR* says in an editorial on page 8. Since new labor laws were passed in the late 1970's "industrial conciliation for all races has made great strides."

Councils Cut Off Electricity

Rich Mkhondo reports on page 9 of *THE STAR* that many "debt-ridden" town councils are cutting off residents electricity supplies "in a bid to force rent defaulters to pay their bills."

SOWETAN on Bold Initiatives

The Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 17 January says in its editorial on page 8 that P.W. Botha needs to "express himself boldly and courageously" in his upcoming speech to parliament and notes that "except for a less than significant rightwing minority, most people would welcome bold initiatives from government." The editorial says the situation in the black townships is not improving after six months of emergency regulations and it is now time for the government "to create channels of open communications with the black majority." In order to create the atmosphere in which "seeds of reform can take root," the government must "state its intentions categorically, even if they are not going to materialize overnight," the editorial concludes.

Busier Soup Kitchens

The Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 17 January reports on page 8 that Johannesburgs soup kitchens have become busier since the school holidays ended. The report says unemployed persons are flocking to the Christian Social Councils offices with a need for school uniforms for their children. A spokesperson for the council said that the soup kitchen is visited by about 100 people per day for meals, and on Christmas the figure rose to 200. Pastor Leon de Koker, who runs three other soup kitchens in Johannesburg, said he has experienced a marked increase in the numebr of adults and children coming forward for meals.

BEELD on U.S. Measures

In an editorial on page 10, *BEELD* says that history abounds with examples of powerful countries which exercise their rights while denying them to less powerful countries. This, it says, has become apparent over the last few years where South Africa and America are concerned. It cites the measures Washington is imposing against Libya over that country's support for international terrorism, and contrasts this with the American attitude towards South Africa's action against Lesotho. "The Americans are troubled because we are doing the same thing they are doing. They're saying in so many words: Do as we say, not as we do. Yanks, that will be the day!"

Black Nurses Applauded

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on January 18 Reports on page 1 that 50 readers called the newspaper "to say how pleased they were hospitals were finally to make more use of trained black nursing staff. Only two callers objected to black nurses while a third caller described the nurses as 'tools of the white regime.' Many wanted to know if the nurses were being paid the same as their white counterparts."

Moutse Cession

The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] has "called on the government to take note of Lebowa's opposition to the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele, and to seek ways to reverse the decision," the paper reports on page 2. Peter Coal, PFP spokesman on Transvaal homelands, said the "decision to incorporate Moutse into KwaNdebele was in any event in contrast to the government's own ethnic policy."

State Jobs Boost

The Thabong Town Council has been allocated R2 million by the government for the creation of job opportunities, says a report on page 3. "Part of this sum was paid to the council last year and was used to employ nearly 300 people to clean the town and upgrade the hostels." A further R438,340 was just given to the township to provide employment for 600 people for two years on long-term projects.

Vacancies Soar in Rentals

Lesley Cowling reports on page 5 that "Families and individuals are 'doubling up' in rented flats or moving into smaller, cheaper places in attempts to ride out the recession — and this has led to an oversupply in the residential letting market." Landlords have not been able to increase rents in the past 18 months, says Les Weil of J.H. Isaacs letting agents, and their decline in profits has diminished their ability to maintain their buildings.

Nationalists Should Blame Themselves

Harvey Tyson comments in the "Undercurrent Affairs" column on page 8 that the nationalist government through its police action, the Lesotho border dispute, and P.W. Botha's Durban speech "has done more to build the antagonism to its 'reform' policies — and to South Africa as we once knew it — than the ANC, the antiapartheid lobby, and the 'leftists, liberals and Marxists' combined." "There is some comfort to be found in all this. First, the ANC is not as big a bogyman as it and the government will have everyone believe. Second, it would be hard for any government to persist in being as insensitive and stupid as ours has been in the first few years of its reformist stage. Third, the actions and attitudes that require changing in order to alter the nation's image are fairly easily defined." The first change must be for a "stronger, better-equipped police force that is deployed sagaciously and under the strictest discipline." Second, a change of policy in relationships with the rest of the subcontinent with a "change in the attitude, the structure, and the public accountability of the secretive National Security Council." Third, the Government must recognize that the "nation's public image is decided not by vicious propagandists, as the politicians fondly believe, but by their own public words and actions."

Release Mandela

Tony Bloom, chairman of the Premier Group and a member of the businessmen's delegation that met with ANC leaders last year, has said in Bal Harbour, Florida, that the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela could provide an "'unmistakable and high profile signal that South Africa is indeed changing,'" *THE STAR* reports on page 10. He also urged a timetable for reform be spelled out.

Rent Boycotts in Eastern Transvaal

Phillip van Niekerk reports on page 3 that residents of the township Emgwenya in the eastern Transvaal have "engaged in a rent boycott for more than six months. All the Development Board buildings have been burnt to the ground, four out of six community councillors have resigned and the only high school is being boycotted. Anger in the community is high, following a recent incident when police allegedly opened fire on a group of teenagers revelling in the early hours of the new year." The boycott "has been a spur to other townships in the area, so that today four other townships — at Belfast, Carolina, Piet Retief and Ermelo — are resisting rent increases. The entire area is tense and it is expected that the rent boycott will spread."

Street Committees Formed

Hans Brandt reports on page 4 that United Democratic Front (UDF) officials in the Eastern Cape "have described the formation of street committees as the first step towards replacing official administrative structures. 'We do not want community councils. It is one of our aims to set up alternative structures,' said Henrie Fazzi, vice president of the Eastern Cape UDF." The state of emergency ban on all meetings of UDF affiliates has made communication difficult and "organisations have found the need for alternative channels to assess popular feelings and make announcements." An activist in Port Elizabeth said the "street committees contributed to decentralizing civic associations, making them more approachable." One reason given for the suspension of consumer boycotts in the area was the need to reorganize, Brandt says, and the street committees could be part of this reorganization. In Grahamstown, separate committees are being set up for adults and youths, in order to provide " 'political education' " and help militant youths understand the difference between " 'constructive and destructive violence.' " Residents have also been told that street committees would "take action to wipe out criminals and vandals who terrorised them." One activist who refused to be named said there are already "semi-liberated" areas in the townships "where the Security Forces dare not go, even in Casspirs," and the running of these areas would be handed over to people's committees.

Port Elizabeth Meeting To Dismantle Apartheid

Mike Loewe reports on page 9 that 70 top civic leaders in Port Elizabeth have resolved to "establish a forum of concerned citizens to fight for the dismantling of apartheid." Former mayors of the city, doctors, academincs, professional men, and business leaders were among the group.

Book Airs Afrikaner Views on ANC Meetings

J.H.P. Serfontein writes on page 11 that "history was made this week when the first book ever to be published in Afrikaans about the banned African National Congress (ANC) appeared on the market." The book is titled *Talk to the ANC* and consists of 12 interviews, 11 with Afrikaners. The 11 Afrikaners interviewed make it very clear that they believe the ANC is the most important black political organization, that they do not accept that it is merely a small terrorist group controlled by the communists, and theyreject the government view that the ANC should abandon violence before negotiation takes place.

ILANGA on Open University Admissions

Durban *ILANGA* in Zulu on 9-11 January publishes a report by Clement Ntombela on pages 1 and 3 on reactions to the government's decision to revoke racial criteria for admission into South African universities. "All African experts in education are unanimous that apartheid be done away with in universities," but the African people still want assurances on certain issues. "The government is silent on whether black students will be allowed full use of residential facilities at white universities, it observes."

ILANGA on Integrated Beaches

In an editorial *ILANGA* notes that: "There has been a crescendo of complaints about black behavior at Durban's recently integrated beaches," including "swimming naked in public; carrying concealed weapons into places of entertainment; women bathing without protective hair covers; and the frequent use of foul language unacceptable in civilized society." It observes: "These are strong and genuine criticisms worthy of serious consideration by the black community. We urge our fellow blacks to heed these criticisms and act in an acceptable civilized manner to avoid ridicule by other racial groups."

No 2 Man Possible for Botha

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 19 January reports on page 1 that the "cabinet is considering steps to lighten President Botha's workload — and the creation of a vice-presidency or prime ministership is not ruled out." The creation of any new office "that gives heir-apparent status to a minister could, however, precipitate a major scramble within the existing cabinet for the post of crown prince of the National Party [NP]," Max du Preez writes. He notes that there had been concern about Botha's health last year, but "he appears fully recovered and authoritative sources insist he is not about to announce an early retirement. Inside sources believe he could remain in his post for at least another two years." A "senior government source" confirmed that the cabinet was looking at the issue. Du Preez also notes: "It is strongly rumoured that Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange and Communication and Public Works Minister Mr Lapa Munnik will retire this year. The Deputy Minister of Law and Order and of Defense, Mr Adriaan Vlok, could succeed Mr le Grange."

Swing in White Attitudes

Max Du Preez reports on page 7 that recent Human Sciences Research Council surveys show "a spectacular swing of white voter attitudes in favour of a negotiated peace" despite recession, political violence, and sharpened ANC attacks. "Between March and October last year — right through the worst period of civil unrest — the number of people who believe the pace of reform was too slow increased from 16.3 percent to 37.6 percent." During the same period, 56.2 percent of whites polled said they favored putting blacks in parliament; in 1985 57.2 percent had been in favor of keeping blacks out. "An overwhelming number of respondents, 91 percent, said that the government should negotiate with all leaders who reject violence." Some 60.1 percent of respondents favored a national convention with the aim of drawing up a new constitution to include all racial groups. "One of the most significant features of the survey was that whites very quickly accept reform measures taken by the government — even if they were opposed to them before. the implication is that strong leadership will result in greater public acceptance of reform measures." Only 5.9 percent of NP supporters indicated opposition to the reform program, and 65.5 precent of whites polled, regardless of party affiliation, "support either Mr Botha or the NP or both." However, the surveys showed "respondents indicated far greater acceptance of black inclusion in a new constitution than they did the principle of shared schools, residential areas or swimming pools. And black majority rule is clearly out," with 92.7 percent responding unfavorably to that suggestion.

CITIZEN on Visa Refusal of U.S. Clergymen

In its editorial on page 6 *THE CITIZEN* says it is "pleased" that the government refused visas to an American church delegation invited to visit by Dr Beyers Naude. The clergymen are no doubt part of a campaign by American churchmen to pressure President Reagan into comprehensive economic sanctions against the RSA, it says. "To have allowed them to come here to add their poison to that of our political clerics would have been madness. Besides, we don't need them here to preach to us on what we should do. We are already in a process of reform that should be blessed and not condemned at every turn by the political priests and their foreign associates."

Lesotho General 'Competent'

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 20 January reports on page 1 that General Justin Lekhanya, "the military commander who is likely to head Lesotho's Government after last night's coup, is described as a competent soldier with no interest in politics." He is said to be extremely loyal to King Moshoeshoe II, and is described as "a pragmatic man who is likely to favour close economic and other ties with South Africa. He is thought unlikely to look favourably on these relations being strained by African National Congress operations from Lesotho."

STAR on Central Business Districts

The announcement that some central business districts are to be proclaimed free trading areas, makes good business sense, says *THE STAR* in an editorial on page 8. "And it signals that apartheid is being visibly dismantled." What is needed now is not faster ways to work around the Group Areas Act, but "the abolition of the law itself." "Piecemeal progress is not enough."

Moutse Debate Discouraged

In a second editorial on the same page the newspaper says not only has the government ignored the wishes of the Pedi people in the Moutse area and radicalized a once conservative rural community, but "it still tries to stifle public debate on the matter. Minister Chris Heunis' statement that public debate on the issue " 'could conceivably cause more harm than good,' " is "breathtaking in the way it suggests that this particular harm originates from any source other than the government." Although there is time to rethink the Moutse cession, "the record, unhappily, does not inspire confidence."

AZAPO Opposes Using Black Nurses

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 20 January reports that the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) has said the "use of trained senior black nursing staff in white hospitals was unacceptable. AZAPO's health secretariat, Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, said: 'Only when discrimination has been totally eliminated from our health services would we be prepared to give such a move our blessing.'"

Cuban Embassy in Lesotho Planned

Tony Stirling and Brian Stuart report on page 2 of Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 20 January that "According to South African intelligence, Cuban diplomatic personnel have been investigating the feasibility of opening an embassy in Maseru and examining possible sites," and it is expected the Cubans will establish their office this year and possibly install an ambassador. "The South African Government is aware of the Cuban presence, but has declined to comment on the 'internal affairs of a neighbouring state'." The current visit by the Cuban minister of foreign affairs was planned before "last week's events in Lesotho — and did not result from them," the report adds. South African intelligence sources also confirmed "the departure from Lesotho of a number of ANC personnel recently. According to the sources 'four to five' known members of the ANC have been leaving for Maputo for onward passage to Zambia and Tanzania."

King Key to Lekhanya Power

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 20 January says on page 1 that "the new regime in Lesotho could be positively disposed toward South Africa." The new head of government, Major General Justin Lekhanya, is dissatisfied with the ANC presence in the country. Mr Peter Esterhuysen of the Africa Institute and an expert on Lesotho told *DIE VADERLAND* this morning that Gen Lekhanya's power lies in the fact that the king's position will remained unchanged.

Jonathan Ouster 'No Surprise'

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 21 January says in an editorial on page 8 that "against the background of the internal tension in Lesotho it was no great surprise that the Leabua Jonathan regime was toppled in a bloodless coup." No matter how much the blame for this fiasco will be put on South Africa, the cause of the problem lies solely inside Lesotho. While there is uncertainty, it is hoped that the new regime will be realistic. It is in the interests of Lesotho and the whole southern African region not to flirt with the ANC. Concluding, it says, "South Africa cannot be expected to allow a communist nest to build up at its back door."

Worker's Party Congress

The Democratic Worker's Party, at its first annual congress held in Cape Town, has "called for the scrapping of discriminatory laws including the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and the Separate Amenities Act." The party also adopted resolutions calling for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and for an immediate declaration of intent from the government, *THE STAR* reports on page 7. Dennis de la Cruz, leader of the party and leader of the opposition in the House of Representatives, also called for the dismissal of Carter Ebrahim as minister of Education and Culture. Abdul Tiry, national chairman of the party, reported a 80 percent growth in party membership since it was formed a year ago.

No Friends in Lesotho

In an editorial on page 12, *THE STAR* comments that the manner of the overthrow of Chief Leabua Jonathan in Lesotho is cause for concern. "Lesotho is no nearer to democracy than it was. A military council gives no guarantee of stability or government by consent. And South Africa — though the government may hope Lesotho will now expel ANC activists and resist communist influence — cannot rely on Lesotho (inspite of successful pressure this time) to dance to its tune. The blockade may have brought Lesotho's government to a fall, but Pretoria is unlikely to have won friends among the Basotho for its bullying."

CITIZEN Says RSA Not Behind Coup

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 21 January comments on the coup in Lesotho in an editorial on page 5: "At least we can be satisfied that the Lesotho autocrat is no longer running the affairs of our landlocked neighbour. Considering how economically dependent Lesotho is on South Africa, one would have expected him [Jonathan] to show more concern about maintaining good-neighbourly relations with the republic." "Still, the collapse of the Jonathan regime is not due to any direct action by South Africa against the Maseru government, certainly not in the sense of any plot to topple the government." If the border clamp triggered the coup, then "it was just the last straw for those who wanted him out."

Land Reform Needed in Black Rural Areas

Brian Stuart reports on page 15 that Dr Piet Koornhof, chairman of the President's Council, told a symposium in Pretoria that a job-creation strategy should be developed for the self-governing states, along with a reform in the system of land tenure. "The basic problem in black rural areas was that land was traditionally viewed as communally owned by the tribe which occupied it. Land rights were viewed as permanent and inviolable." No matter what option is adopted, Koornhof said, " 'land must become negotiable and land must have an economic value.' "

Mixed Reaction to Open CBD's

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 21 January reports mixed reactions to the opening of Central Business Districts to all races. Soweto businessman Richard Maponya noted that the move was long overdue, and added that blacks "must also be afforded opportunites of being given financial assistance. No discrimination whatsoever should be practised when we go to ask for financial assistance." David Mailoane of the Soweto Chamber of Commerce told the *SOWETAN*, " 'One may welcome the move with reservations.' " He said the economic situation was forcing the decision, because whites who had moved to suburbs wanted to either sell or rent their ofices which had turned into white elephants.

Bophuthatswana School Boycott

A report on page 2 says "thousands of schoolchildren in Bophuthatswana are boycotting lessons in protest against recent detentions and alleged harassment by the Bophuthatswana police." The Mabopane area is the hardest hit, it says. An official with the Ministry of Education would not comment because, " 'We do not like having our internal problems talked about in newspapers.' "

SOWETAN Cheers Moshoeshoe Rule

In its editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* says the cheering news in Lesotho is that "King Bereng Moshoeshoe II has been given executive control by the military which toppled the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan." Jonathan's fall "should be lesson to black states that have the extraordinary penchant of hanging on to power in undemocratic ways." There is no doubt that the border blockade by South Africa was partly responsible for the coup, it says, "It would however be imprudent to suggest that the South Africa Government used pressure over and above the economic squeeze" to topple the regime.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Warns of Dangers of RSA Investments

MB191134 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has reiterated his warning to Western countries that their investments in South Africa will soon go up in flames because of the current unrest there. Speaking in an interview with Bulgaria Television, Dr Kaunda said he could foresee the political explosion he had predicted some time back coming, and the only way it could be stopped was by Western countries exerting economic sanctions against Pretoria. The president described as stupid the argument that, if applied, the sanctions would hurt South African blacks more and that neighboring countries would bear the inch most.

ZIMBABWE

State of Emergency Extended for Six Months

MB230649 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The House of Assembly has voted in favor of a further 6 months extension of the state of emergency. When the motion was moved by the minister of home affairs yesterday, 57 MP's voted for it while only 19 voted against. Of the 19 dissenters, 14 were members of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe which is led by Mr Ian Smith, and the remainder were ZAPU members.

Speaking during the debate, Comrade Nkala noted that 103 people have been murdered by dissidents during the last 6 months. He noted that in the same period dissidents committed 57 rapes and more than 260 armed robberies. Comrade Nkala said although the governemnt is generally opposed to the emergency powers, it is only through such powers that dissidents can be eradicated. Comrade Nkala urged rural people to report the presence of dissidents to the authorities immediately so that they can be tracked down by the security forces without delay. He expressed confidence that if all Zimbabweans made an early effort to eliminate dissidents, the situation could improve tremendously within the next 6 months.

Mangwende Warns of 'Revolutionary Tide' in RSA

MB172025 Harare Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, says the use of internal and external forces by the Pretoria regime cannot stem the revolutionary tide now engulfing South Africa.

Comrade Mangwende told a luncheon he hosted for the visiting Algerian foreign minister, Comrade Ahmed Ibrahim, that the struggle for independence in Namibia and for a truly nonracial democratic society in South Africa have now reached the stage where the apartheid regime has resorted to (?total oppression).

The minister also said South Africa is seeking to destabilize the independent states of the region, using economic and other means.

Iranian President Khamene'i Visits Harare

Arrives 20 Jan

MB201307 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 20 jan 86

[Text] The Iranian leader, Mr 'Ali Khamene'i has arrived in Harare for a 2-day visit to Zimbabwe, at the invitation of the president, Comrade Canaan Banana. After paying a courtesy call on the president, Mr Khamene'i, will hold talks with the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and other senior government officials.

Before coming to Zimbabwe, the Iranian leader has been to Pakistan, Tanzania, Angola, and Mozambique. The (?13)-member delegation led by President Khamene'i includes the foreign minister, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati [words indistinct] and the senior adviser [words indistinct]

Banquet Cancelled

MB210755 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The dinner for the visiting Iranian President, Mr 'Ali Khamene'i, was cancelled at a Harare Hotel last night. A statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said this decision was taken after it became clear that no acceptable compromise could be reached on various (?issues) that affected the [word indistinct] and the Iranian guests. These related to the traditional Zimbabwean format of the banquet. Of particular significance was the Iranian objection to the proposed seating arrangements for women at the banquent or to the serving of wine during the dinner.

The statement said the major role played by Zimbabwean women in the war of liberation, and the role they continue to play in the overall development of our country entitled them to an equal status of standing with their male counterparts in every respect. It said the Government of Zimbabwe was unable, and indeed unwilling, to compromise on this principle. Notwithstanding this unfortunate development, the bonds of friendhsip and solidarity which have long linked the people of Zimbabwe and Iran remain warm and fraternal, the statement added. The Zimbabwean guests to the banquet led by the president, Comradle Canaan Banana, and the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, proceeded with the dinner in the absence of the Iranian guests.

However, relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Zimbabwe have not always been good. Recently, an article in the Iranian Embassy newsletter, (*AKBAR*) denounced the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe and the Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel, as puppets of the Pretoria regime.

The cancellation of the dinner does not affect the Iranian president's itinerary during his visit to the country.

Trade Agreement Signed

MB221752 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Zimbabwe and the Islamic Republic of Iran have signed a memorandum of understanding under which Iran will provide technical assistance to Zimbabwe for the construction of an oil refinery. Iran will consider providing up to 10 percent of the capital requirements of the project. The signing took place before the Iranian envoy, Mr 'Ali Khamene'i, and his delegation left Zimbabwe this morning after a 3-day official visit.

Zimbabwe and Iran agreed to increase the volume of trade, with Iran exproting non-oil commodities and importing Zimbabwean beef, hides, (?spare) tobacco, maize, and cigarettes provided the policy on prices are acceptable. Iran, which has offered to sell fuel oil to Zimbabwe, will (?weigh) the offer to provide oil to this country for a year's consumption on an interest free credit facility.

Ends Visit

MB220604 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] President 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran leaves Harare today at the end of a 3-day official visit to Zimbabwe. Speaking to newsmen in the capital last night, Mr Khamene'i and his delegation signed a number of agreements with Zimbabwe covering the fields of trade, technical cooperation, and oil supply.

During his stay, Mr Khamene'i held talks with the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, as well as senior government officials. He expressed Iran's support for the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia whom he urged to be determined until final victory. The Iranian president also pledged his country's support for the Frontline States which are the victims of South Africa's (?bullying activities).

He drew a parallel between apartheid and Zionism, adding that it is the duty of the international community to combat the twin evils. To this end, Mr Khamene'i said the Nonaligned Movement could be reactivated so that it can take a more active role, rather than remain as observer to the miseries of humanity. He said Iran would attend the nonaligned summit in Harare later this year.

Banana, Mugabe Meet Visiting Algerian Minister

LD191040 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] The Algerian foreign affairs minister, who is visiting Zimbabwe, made a courtesy call on President Canaan Banana yesterday, and was received by Prime Minister Mugabe, in the afternoon.

The meeting with the prime minister dealt with ways of consolidating bilateral relatitons and also examined important African and international affairs.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi had an exchange of opinions with the prime minister on the situation in the Maghreb and in southern Africa, on which a complete identity of views emerged. The preparation of the next nonaligned summit, planned for Harare, also was examined in depth.

Dissidents Murder Fourth Farmer in Matabeleland

MB220751 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Bandits murdered a (?Shabani) farmer, Mr Victor Agile, at (Bedson) Ranch yesterday. Mr Agile's death comes 4 days after a (Menenjezi) farmer, Mr Dalia Gasporini, was murdered by bandits at (Gwezive) Ranch. He is the fourth farmer to be murdered by dissidents in Matebeleland in the past 3 months.